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As Japan Grows Rich, Asia Grows Wary

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — The failure of the United States and Europe to compete effectively with Japan will make Southeast Asia excessively dependent on Tokyo's future economic policies, senior officials in the region say.

Resentment at Japan's growing economic power in the region "is not so much against Japan as the fact that the investment is sufficient for them to twist arms," said Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia in a recent television panel discussion here.

As its trade surpluses and the value of the yen have risen sharply, Japan has emerged as the largest foreign investor, creditor and supplier of aid to the Association of South East Asian Nations, or ASEAN, surpassing the United States. The members of the association are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

And while Japan is becoming the dominant economic player in the region, ASEAN officials say, it is not increasing its imports from the region fast enough to meet expectations or compensate for the association's fragile position in U.S. and European markets.

In an interview in Bangkok last month, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand said that his countrymen felt "too dependent" on Japan.

"The Japanese are everywhere in Thailand," he said. "They know our economic thinking and planning, and they offer soft loans for any project that interests them."

He added, however, that official and public concern in Thailand had not reached a point "where we should turn the Japanese out."

But trade disputes with economically dynamic nations of East Asia, and preoccupation with the European Community's plans for a single market and the establishment of a North American free-trade zone over the next few years, are likely to divert European and U.S. resources away from Asia, analysts said.

At the same time, Japan's economic penetration of the rest of East Asia — through investment, loans, trade and aid — is likely to intensify, the analysts added.

The growing turn toward protectionist measures by the European Community and the United States is changing the pro-Western orientation of ASEAN, said Bernard K. Gordon, professor of political science at the University of New Hampshire at Durham and a frequent visitor to Southeast Asia.

He said that in the ASEAN region there was "a renewed inclination to turn toward Japan."

See JAPAN, Page 6

Michael Jackson whirled for two hours for a parade of about 50,000 fans Monday in Tokyo. The concert was the last of his world tour that began in Tokyo 14 months ago and took 14 months and 400 days to complete. In August, Jackson's personal manager Fred Dileo said, "This is probably the last time Michael will be on tour."

He said Jackson, 30, would go "to do movies and other things." Jackson's staff in Tokyo would comment on his possible return from the live stage.

Two museum employees of the Historic Transportation Center in Cleveland, Ohio, were for a spin in John Lennon's limousine and found a cache of film stashed under the passenger's seat. The 30-minute film shows a man playing a piano described as outcasts, shot in Boston in the 1960s.

U.S. Firms Draw Hostile Foreign Bids

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Foreign investors, who have generally tried to acquire American companies, have become more aggressive this year, a General Accounting Office study shows.

Non-U.S. investors spent a record \$15.5 billion in hostile takeovers of U.S. companies in the first six months of the year. That represented 75 percent of all foreign acquisitions, the office said in a report last week.

Allan I. Mendelsohn, who directed the study, noted that until this year, the largest hostile takeover was the \$3.7 billion 1984 acquisition by Royal Dutch/Shell Group, the British-Dutch consortium, of the 30.6 percent of Shell Oil Co. it did not already own. In comparison, among the six hostile takeovers by non-U.S. investors in the first six months of 1988, one was for \$6.6 billion and another for \$5.2 billion.

The report did not include the recent agreement for a \$5.7 billion takeover of Pillsbury Co. by Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British conglomerate. In that case, Pillsbury's board resisted Grand Met's hostile bid, but after Grand Met's successful tender offer and a court's declaration that Pillsbury's anti-takeover defenses were illegal, the board yielded.

Hostile takeovers are acquisitions that are opposed by the board of the company being acquired. The bidding company then appeals directly to the shareholders of the targeted company, through a public offer, to acquire their shares of stock.

Curtis F. Turnow, who helped prepare the report, said, "The hostile acquisitions are focusing on the big items."

Non-U.S. companies also spent \$4.7 billion in friendly takeovers during the six-month span. Some \$68.7 billion was spent on acquisitions of American companies by American companies during that period.

The number of attempts at hostile takeovers rose 11 percent last year, the report said.

See ACQUIRE, Page 11

The Scandal Shaking Japan
Recruit Case: Rare Glimpses, Major Embarrassments

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
TOKYO — The Recruit Corp. stock scandal, at its core, is the story of a secret, costly struggle by an ambitious young company and its founder to gain political influence and favored treatment by sprinkling cash and stock among an inner circle of corporate and government decision-makers.

The scandal, which has besmirched some of Japan's corporate and political elite, has offered rare glimpses of how deals are done in Japan as its economic influence is being increasingly felt around the world.

Almost every day brings new details that are making this the most embarrassing and far-reaching episode since a former Japanese prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka, was convicted of taking bribes from Lockheed Corp. in the mid-1970s.

The Recruit scandal broke in July when the company was accused of offering more than a dozen political and business leaders unlisted shares in Recruit Cosmos Co. before the real estate subsidiary's stock began trading publicly.

"I think Recruit is a reminder that in Japan there is still a general acceptance of payments — on the borderline between gifts and kindnesses — with sort of vague expectations of help in the future," said Ezra Vogel, a Harvard University professor who for decades has studied the sociology of Japan, its politicians and business executives.

But there is little question now that Recruit went beyond the kind of gift-giving and exchange of favors that have long greased the wheels of Japanese society.

On television in recent weeks, the public has seen Hisasi Shinto, 78, resign as chairman of the world's largest company, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, after prosecutors caught him lying about secretly profiting by 9 million to 10 million yen (\$72,000 to \$80,000 at current rates) when Recruit stock went public.

Then it was revealed that NTT's top 20,000 managers annually contributed to a political slush fund.

The public also saw Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa cornered slowly in a series of lies and half-truths about stock received at his office. Eventually, he quit.

And, on videotape, a top Recruit executive, Hiroshi Matsubara, was seen trying to press 3

See SCANDAL, Page 13



AFTER THE TOKYO SHUFFLE — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita leading members of his new cabinet out for a photo session following their first meeting at his official residence. Page 6.

Cairo Sets Condition For Visit

Egypt Says Israel Must Be Prepared To Talk to PLO

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Egypt put a damper Tuesday on speculation that President Hosni Mubarak might visit Israel, linking such a visit to Israel's willingness to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel has said it will never do.

"President Mubarak is prepared to visit Israel if it is ready to start a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization," the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Butros Ghali, said at a press briefing in Cairo.

Speculation about new Middle East peace moves followed the publication Sunday of an interview in which Mr. Mubarak, who has never visited Israel, said he was willing to do so.

But an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday, "Maybe the statement was given much more importance than Mubarak meant."

Mr. Mubarak's remarks came in response to a direct question as to whether he would be willing to go to Israel if it would solve the Palestinian problem and advance the peace process. The question came in an interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper, Al Anba.

"Yes, why not?" Mr. Mubarak said. "If such a visit would lead to a solution of the problem and establishment of a just peace, I am ready."

"But it should be clear that to travel anywhere I must be sure there will be some benefit or result," he added. "Personally I am not fond of traveling. It is not a matter of cosmetic movements with no content."

In a subsequent interview with a Japanese newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun, Mr. Mubarak said in response to a similar question: "I have no plans. I depend on I don't accept precedents."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, responding to reports of Mr. Mubarak's remarks, said he would welcome the Egyptian leader, but he repeatedly added that he would accept no conditions.

Mr. Shamir also has said that he is working on his own peace plan, which is to be based on elements of the Camp David accords, envisioning some form of what he described as limited Palestinian self-rule in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war. Mr. Shamir opposed the 1978 accords, which led to a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel a year later.

Mr. Shamir and other Israeli leaders were stunned by the U.S. decision earlier this month to open discussions with the PLO after deciding that its leader, Yasser Arafat, had met its conditions by recognizing Israel and renouncing terrorism. Under an agreement with Israel, the United States had refused to talk with the PLO for 13 years.

Mr. Shamir and his aides have declined to reveal any details of the plan they say they are preparing. "It is not in the form of a plan," said Avi Pazner, Mr. Shamir's media adviser. "It is a set of ideas which he will reveal in the next few weeks. The ideas he is working on are based on Camp David."

The Egyptian press was skeptical about the possibility of a trip by Mr. Mubarak to Israel, which would be the first by an Egyptian leader since President Anwar Sadat's landmark visit in 1977, and was critical of Mr. Shamir's purported plan.

"Shamir is trying by this initiative to destroy the positive effects which the Palestinian peace initiatives have achieved as well as the beginning of the American-Palestinian dialogue," the semi-official project envisaged by the independent group, called Memorial.

A year ago, members of Memorial began collecting signatures to win support for the idea of creating a center devoted to the memory and study of the victims of Stalin. Although the group celebrated Mikhail S. Gorbachev's support of the idea at the Soviet party conference in June, Memorial's leadership now says the government appears to be interested only in limiting the project and undercutting Memorial.

"This sounds to me like a general strike at our movement," said Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the acclaimed poet and a member of Memorial. "It's as if they are trying to prevent it."

The announcement made no mention of building a library, an archives center or other ambitious projects envisaged by the independent group, called Memorial.

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Forecasts Postpone U.S. Recession (This Time Until 1990)

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Economic forecasters are a fatalistic lot. For more than a year, even the most optimistic of them have insisted that a U.S. recession is inevitable. But they keep postponing the starting date — and now, as they publish their predictions for 1989, they have once again delayed the recession.

The new starting time is early 1990 — maybe.

"They keep shoving the recession into the future," said Robert J. Eggert, the head of Blue Chip Economic Indicators, of Sedona, Arizona, which each month surveys 50 of the leading U.S. forecasters.

Just a year ago, with the stock market collapse fresh in their minds, 38 forecasters in Mr. Eggert's survey — economists at banks, investment firms, insurance companies and universities — foresaw a recession in 1988, or in 1989 at the latest. Now only 10 see one beginning in 1989, and then only in the final weeks of the year.

Most economists include a recession in their forecasts because they make a basic assumption about the economy: After six years of growth a recession is overdue.

No other economic expansion since World War II has lasted so long, and all the others ended in recession.

Nevertheless, the great majority of forecasters are betting that the expansion can be stretched out one more year.

"There is no terrible shock clearly ahead that will lead us into recession in 1989," said Ray C. Fair, a Yale University economist, expressing a widely held view.

Among the potential shocks would be too much inflation, higher interest rates, a sharp drop in exports, another drought or a collapse in consumer demand. None

are widely expected, said Victor Zarnowitz, a University of Chicago economist, who surveys 30 prominent forecasters monthly.

Nearly every forecaster expects the U.S. economy to grow at a lower rate next year than in 1988. The most common prediction is that U.S. output of goods and services will increase by 2.6 percent or less, compared with an increase of 3.9 percent this year.

Economic growth has been slowing this year, from an annual rate of 3.4 percent in the first quarter to 3 percent in the second and 2.5 percent in the third.

And "many of the indicators are suggesting a further slowdown next year," said Geoffrey Moore, director of the Center for Business Cycle Research at Columbia University.

The slowdown in economic growth has been attributed in part to the summer drought and the damage it did to farm production. With the effects of the drought wearing off, the consensus view is that there probably will be a brief surge in growth in the first quarter of 1989. But that will be followed by weakness again.

See FORECAST, Page 13

Boeing 727's Emergency Landing Raises Concern About Older Jets

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The emergency landing of a Boeing 727 jet in Charleston, West Virginia, after a 14-inch (36-centimeter) hole ripped open in its fuselage has drawn fresh attention to the problem of metal fatigue in aging aircraft.

The Eastern Airlines plane forced down Monday was 20 years old — compared with an average of 12½ years for the U.S. civil aviation fleet — had made five earlier emergency landings because of mechanical problems, including failure to maintain cabin pressure. A crack in the fuselage and corrosion had been discovered in earlier inspections.

Structural failure has not been ruled out in the crash of a Pan American World Airways Boeing 747 over Scotland last week, in which all 258 aboard died. The jet, which was 18 years old, was the fifteenth of its kind off the assembly line. It had been substantially rebuilt and strengthened last year to serve as a military transport plane in emergencies.

Investigators also are investigating the theory that the Pan Am plane was sabotaged. They are examining a torn suitcase and parts of the wreckage for clues of a possible bomb explosion.

In Washington, the problem of metal failure has been a priority for the Federal Aviation Administration since the roof blew off an Aloha Airlines Boeing 737 over Hawaii April 28, sweeping a flight attendant to her death.

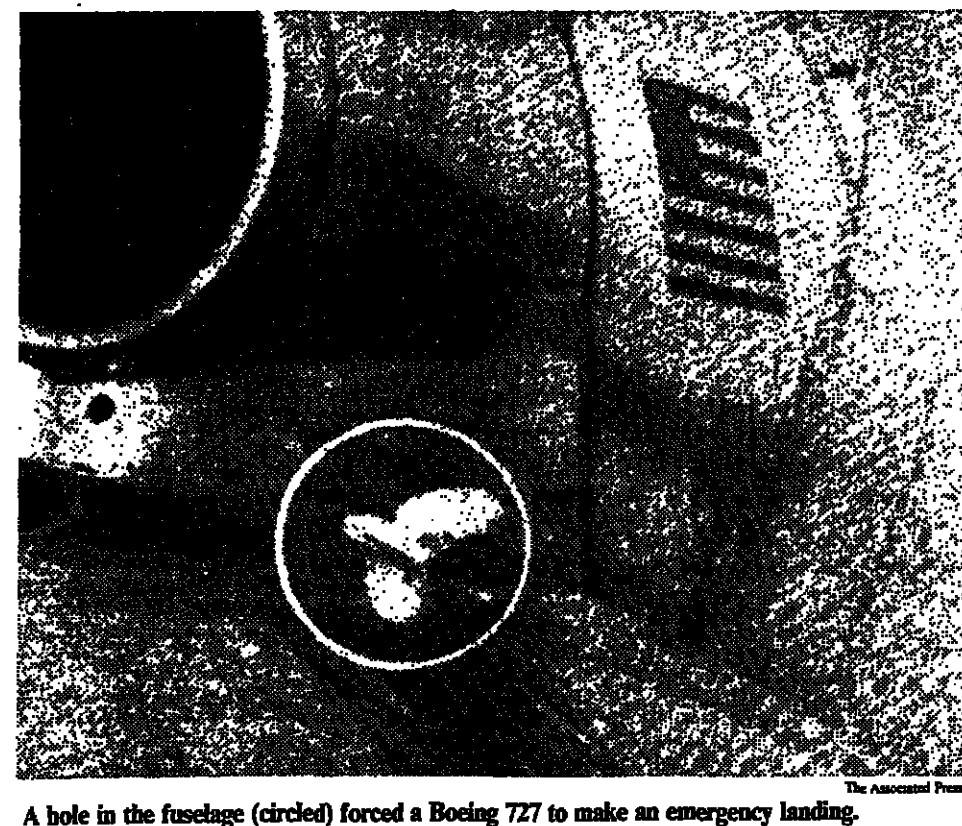
The 737, which the pilot managed to land, was 19 years old and on its 89,194th flight when the incident occurred. Although that was an exceptionally high number of flights, it was within the plane's approved life expectancy of 130,000 flights.

Concern has been expressed in the United States about the age of many aircraft that have been kept in service because the relatively cheap cost of fuel has made it economical to do so. Concern has also been expressed about maintenance standards as airlines have sought ways to cut costs following the deregulation of civil aviation.

An Eastern Airlines spokesman said the plane that was forced down in West Virginia had been maintained according to standards set by the Federal Aviation Administration. Its roof was inspected in September.

A spokesman for Boeing Corp. in Seattle said

See METAL, Page 2



A hole in the fuselage (circled) forced a Boeing 727 to make an emergency landing.

As Moscow Lifts Veil on Past, Future Is at Stake

"What happened in this country was simply fascism. The main culprit of the evil committed against the Soviet people is the Communist Party."

— A. Seim, comment in visitor's book at anti-Stalinist exhibit in Moscow

"We believed in Comrade Stalin, and our life was good. Comrade Stalin was concerned about people, and the shops were full."

— A. Ilyina, letter to Moscow News

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — A passionate debate has been going on here for the last year over the heritage of one of the 20th century's greatest despots. Ostensibly, it is a debate about the past. In fact, it is about the future.

It has been only a year since the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, used the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution to accuse Stalin of "enormous and unforgivable" acts of lawlessness. At the time, the statement seemed remarkably cautious. But it opened the floodgates to the hor-

rying memories of one generation of Soviet citizens and the political angst of another.

Since coming to power in 1985, Mr. Gorbachev has discovered that setting the historical record straight is a prerequisite for political and economic change. Before he can introduce a market economy, he must discredit the Stalinist system of central planning. If he wants to reduce the size of the Soviet Army, he must first eradicate the Stalinist notion of inevitable class warfare.

"On the surface, people are talking about Stalin and his crimes," said Kadamir Bogdanov, deputy director of a Moscow research institution. "But this is not simply a historical exercise. It is about the nature of the society that Stalin created. What is really at stake here is whether there will be guarantees that the past will not be repeated."

The historical debate now under way has an importance and intensity difficult to appreciate in Western countries that have been spared cataclysmic political upheavals. Decades of soothing official propaganda have only contributed to the apparently insatiable appetite of many Soviet citizens

for a full and honest accounting of the past.

See STALIN, Page 2



A debate about the nature of the society that Stalin created.

A Dispute on Honoring The Victims of Stalin

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Some of the best-known liberal intellectuals in Moscow sharply criticized a government decision Tuesday to hold a design contest for a memorial to the victims of the Stalin era without consulting an independent group that came up with the idea in the first place.

In a move that many intellectuals say they feel is part of a conservative backlash in Soviet cultural life, the Soviet Ministry of Culture published an announcement in the official press on Tuesday that said it would hold the design contest.

The announcement made no mention of building a library, an archives center or other ambitious projects envisaged by the independent group, called Memorial.

A year ago, members of Memorial began collecting signatures to win support for the idea of creating a center devoted to the memory and study of the victims of Stalin. Although the group celebrated Mikhail S. Gorbachev's support of the idea at the Soviet party conference in June, Memorial's leadership now says the government appears to be interested only in limiting the project and undercutting Memorial.

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Page 9
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Sakharov Visits Caucasus Lands

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and human rights campaigner, has returned from a week's visit to the Caucasus aimed at mediating between Armenians and Azerbaijanis, a person close to Dr. Sakharov said Tuesday.

The source said Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, had visited both republics as part of a delegation of Moscow scientists and scholars and would return to Armenia in the next few days.

The Sakharov associate denied suggestions that the two had gone as part of a government-organized peace mission, saying, "It was not an official visit." More than 60 people have died this year in ethnic clashes in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

General News

Nanjing racism exposes flaw in China's Africa policy. Page 2.

The new Gorbachev policies pose a new threat to the think tanks of academia. Page 6.

Business/Finance

Japan's current account surplus in November grew 14 percent from the same month in 1987. Page 9.

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Mobs in Nanjing Point Up China's Latent Anti-Africanism

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The mobs chanting "Down with blacks!" in the eastern city of Nanjing in the last few days have bared the gap in China between the official warmth extended to African countries and the suspicion that many Chinese seem to harbor toward African people.

For the last four decades, since the Communist seizure of power in 1949, China has cultivated relations with black Africa in the spirit of Third World comradeship and perhaps in the hope that Mao Zedong's brand of communism might take root in Africa.

China has criticized apartheid in South Africa, and has devoted scarce resources to foreign aid in black Africa. It also offers generous scholarships to African students, and about 1,500 Africans now are studying at Chinese campuses.

On Tuesday evening, more than 130 of those students were confined to a government guest house to protect them from angry crowds that on Monday screamed for the "black devils" to face punishment. With them are a handful of dark-complex-

ioned Nepalese and Pakistani students who also were threatened by mobs that sometimes had only a hazy idea of what an African looked like.

The students are staying at a guest house in Yangzhou, a city 50 miles northeast of Nanjing, where they met Tuesday with African diplomats who flew down from Beijing, according to James C. Carlson, a 27-year-old white American who spent Monday night with the Africans in Yangzhou. Mr. Carlson, who spoke in a telephone interview after he was allowed to return to Nanjing, said he was keeping African friends company when he and they were forced onto buses by riot policemen and taken out of the city for their protection.

Another American in Nanjing, James L. Gluckman, said by telephone that Chinese residents marched again Tuesday on provincial headquarters, apparently to demand that the Africans be punished for their part in a brawl on Christmas Eve in which 11 Chinese were injured.

The clashes began at the entrance to Hehai University between some African students and some Chinese students and

university employees. Each side has its version of how the fight started and who is to blame, but witnesses agree that for the next seven hours a crowd of a few thousand Chinese besieged the African students' dormitory and hurled rocks and bottles while chanting racial slurs.

Rumors spread that the Africans had beaten up, and perhaps killed, many Chinese. Another mob, outraged that they should go unpunished, gathered on Christmas morning to attack the dormitory and destroy possessions of the African students. The Africans fled to the train station, and on Monday another crowd of thousands of Chinese marched through Nanjing, screaming racial epithets.

Many Africans and Chinese doubt that the concept of Third World solidarity ever meant much at the level of ordinary citizens. And racial stereotypes often are expressed that would make most Americans cringe.

Yet, if racial stereotypes seem widespread, they also seem shallow. Many Chinese may distrust blacks, but ordinarily there is no sign of hatred. Asked about racism, a black American business execu-

tive who travels widely in China recalled not a single unpleasant incident. While racism exists, the executive said, it usually disappears when the Chinese see a black person who speaks Chinese and is non-threatening.

Perhaps what is surprising about Chinese racism, the executive said, is that it is so openly expressed.

"They don't like to see a black living better than they do, while it's more acceptable to see whites getting preferential treatment," said Cynthia A. Griffin, a 25-year-old black American studying in Nanjing. Some Chinese students apparently feel that Africans should not get special treatment because conditions in their home countries are no better than those in China.

Among themselves, the Chinese tend to prefer a light complexion. Chinese women, like those in the Arab world and on the Indian subcontinent, generally have better marriage prospects if their skin is light, and Chinese poetry exalts light skin as the standard of beauty.

In China, the resentment against the benefits that African students enjoy seems

to be intensified when African students—who are overwhelmingly male in number—date Chinese women. Miscegenation is generally frowned upon in China, but dating blacks seems to arouse more concern than dating whites.

Another source of conflict has been Chinese complaints that African students hold parties that are too loud. Major brawls were reported between Chinese and Africans in Shanghai in 1980 and in Tianjin in 1986, while African students in Beijing demonstrated in January 1987 after an anonymous letter slurring blacks was circulated at several universities in the capital.

Some African students seem to accept racism as the price of a better education. Others apparently do not know what they will face.

"Many of them had no idea what this country was like until they came," the ambassador of an African country said Tuesday. "They have no problems in the classroom, but they regret very much coming here because of experiences outside the classroom."

Tests Begin on Debris From Pan Am Crash in Search for Bomb Trace

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Experts at a British explosives laboratory examined a suitcase and bits of wreckage Tuesday for indications of whether a terrorist bomb caused the midair breakup of a Pan American World Airways jumbo jet last week in which about 270 persons were killed.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said army forensic scientists were called in to the Royal Armaments Research and Development Establishment to begin tests on the debris, brought down Monday from the crash site at Lockerbie, Scotland.

But the spokesman added that experts had no particular timetable for carrying out the examinations and turning over their results to crash investigators.

The outcome of the tests has become a subject of wide concern in Britain and the United States, where airlines, aircraft manufacturers and travelers are anxious to know whether the Boeing 747 disintegrated over Scotland at 31,000 feet (10,000 meters) because of a bomb or structural failure.

Evidence that the plane broke apart because of metal fatigue or some other worn-out part could have important consequences. A number of other planes of similar construction and age are in use around the world.

Officials in London recalled that the army explosives laboratory, at Fort Halstead in Kent south of London, took several weeks to ensure wreckage from an Air India 747 that fell into the Irish Sea with 329 persons aboard in 1985. Despite repeated tests, the scientists probing that crash found no conclusive evidence of a bomb.

The Department of Transport, which is in charge of the investigation into the Pan Am disaster last week, reportedly asked for tests on the suitcase and several pieces of wreckage, including cloth-covered

seats, because they carried signs leading investigators to believe they could contain traces of a blast that occurred before the plane disintegrated.

Officials declined to reveal what the signs were. But experts have said burn marks, chemical residue or signs of the way a piece of metal twisted could provide clues to whether a bomb went off inside the plane.

Other clues could come from residue inhaled into the lungs of passengers at the moment of a blast, they added. Autopsies were expected to be performed on some passengers' bodies after identifications are completed.

Police in Lockerbie said 240 corpses had been found, but fewer than half had been identified. Authorities released five corpses to relatives Tuesday night and arranged for their transportation to Heathrow Airport in London for a flight to the United States.

Eleven Lockerbie residents remain unaccounted for and are presumed dead, they added. Pan Am said in New York that discovery of a previously unaccounted infant who was aboard the plane when it crashed brought the total number of passengers and crew to 259, raising the probable overall death toll to 270.

Investigators have cautioned that some of the bodies may never be found in a condition that permits firm identification.

Lockerbie police, meanwhile, said four persons had been arrested and charged with stealing debris fallen from the plane.

The decision to order explosives tests on the suitcase and specific pieces of wreckage has increased speculation that a terrorist bomb was behind the crash. In addition, the Transport Department's chief inspector of accidents, Donald Cooper, said Monday that nothing examined to that point had indicated that the plane blew apart from structural failure.

METAL: New Concerns Are Raised Over Old Planes

(Continued from page 1)

the Boeing 727 was designed to let off pressure safely in the event of a puncture in the skin of the plane. "That's what happened," he said. "The plane landed safely."

The 727, carrying 110 passengers and crew, was at 31,000 feet on a flight from Rochester, New York, to Atlanta when the roof opened with a pop so loud that some passengers feared a bomb had gone off. "I looked up and I could see sunlight shining through," a passenger said.

The pilot immediately put the plane into a steep dive to 10,000 feet and released oxygen masks that some passengers complained did not work. Two passengers were treated for nosebleeds and head-

aches caused by the rapid decompression.

In July 1986, a federal inspection found a crack in the fuselage of the same plane, and a check in April 1987 found corrosion.

The rupture on Monday was in the outer skin of the aircraft, near the tail.

"Those things start with a crack and you end with a hole," said Jack Barker, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration. Investigators said it could take up to six months to find out the reason for the rupture.

The term "metal fatigue" initially surfaced after three British De Havilland Comet 1s, the first commercial jet airliners, crashed be-

tween March 1953 and April 1954. Like the Boeing 747 that exploded over Scotland and an Air India jet that disappeared over the Atlantic Ocean on June 23, 1985, the Comets disintegrated before their crews could send distress signals.

The chairman of what was then the British Overseas Airways Corp., Sir Miles Thomas, called the accidents "inexplicable." But later, scientists theorized that the aircraft's structure had been weakened by constant pressurization and depressurization.

Jet airliners cruise at more than 30,000 feet, where air pressure is lower than at sea level. Their cabins therefore have to be pressurized as they descend.

The Comet crashes severely damaged the reputation of the jet, which was strengthened and modified in a trans-Atlantic Mark IV version that was eclipsed by the Boeing 707 at the end of the 1950s.

In Athens, Olympic Airways said Tuesday that it had received a \$3.5 million contract from Trans World Airways to overhaul two 747-100 jets of the same kind and vintage as the one that crashed in Scotland. A spokesman for Olympic, which is approved as a repair station by the Federal Aviation Administration, said TWA's maintenance facilities in the United States were working to capacity.

The Associated Press quoted Greek aviation officials as saying that structural problems had been noted in the front lower fuselage of the 747-100s, a portion known as section 41. The Olympic spokesman said the overhaul would concentrate on the front end of the fuselage — from the nose cone to the front passenger door — where engineers will replace parts of the structure with reinforced materials.

"The shootings took place every day, in the afternoon, toward evening and throughout the night," wrote the archaeologist Zenon Porynyak, describing one such grave in the Moscow News. "The doomed people were brought in closed vehi-

cles, shot in groups and thrown into large pits. The murderers wore NKVD uniforms." The NKVD was a forerunner of the KGB internal security agency.

Another weekly, The Family, published accounts describing how cattle trucks dumped corpses of executed prisoners at Moscow cemeteries. After locating several mass graves on the outskirts of Moscow, the weekly sent an open letter to the KGB asking for an investigation. It has received no reply.

Recent Soviet accounts suggest that the secret police approached its work in the same way as any other Soviet institution: by fulfilling the plan. A local NKVD chief was typically given a target number of "saboteurs" to arrest. Executions were decided by a troika made up of the NKVD chief, the local party boss and the mayor.

Moscow News quoted a former executioner, Gregory Niyazov, as depicting his work in Siberia as entirely routine. Formal sentences were never read out. Victims selected by the troika were piled into a truck and unloaded next to a pit that had been dug for them.

Asked whether he felt sorry for the victims, Mr. Niyazov replied: "No, I didn't think about it. I slept well. In the day, I'd go for a stroll. There were beautiful places there. But it was very boring."

Perhaps the most controversial question raised by Memorial is whether the repressions of the 1930s were a terrible aberration or an inevitable consequence of the one-party system devised by Lenin. The official answer is that the Stalinist period represented a total "deformation" of Communism, but this has not satisfied everyone.

"Lawlessness did not appear overnight," the historian Oleg Volkov told a recent Memorial meeting sponsored by the Union of Cinematographers. "We must realize that mass arrests started soon after the revolution while Lenin was still alive."

In an article for the monthly magazine Nash Sovremennik, Vladimir Solovkin, a writer, said he had refused to join Memorial because the movement was trying to limit its attention to the victims of the 1930s. He noted that large numbers of innocent people also died during the "Red Terror" of 1918-1919, soon after the revolution.

A senior Egyptian official said in a telephone interview that any visit by Mr. Mubarak would have to advance the peace effort and not be seen by the Egyptians as something used by the Israelis to block talks with the PLO or the international conference that Arab states see as a necessary step toward a peace settlement. Mr. Shamir is opposed to such a conference.

Egyptian diplomats played a key role in arranging the contacts between the United States and the PLO.

VICTIMS: Memorial Dispute

(Continued from page 1)

vent us from doing what we need to do and are strangling us on the spot," he said.

Mr. Yevtushenko said he tried to explain Memorial's plans last week to the Soviet culture minister, Vladimir G. Lukin, and reach an understanding with him.

"He seemed to understand," Mr. Yevtushenko said, recalling the telephone conversation. After the talk with Mr. Lukin was ended, other members of the group shook the poet's hand to congratulate him on reaching a compromise.

"But I wouldn't shake his hand," the film maker Alex Adamovich said Tuesday. Mr. Adamovich said he "knew all along" that the culture minister "was lying."

The group's members debated Tuesday whether the decision was made independently by the Culture Ministry or "at a higher level," but they agreed that they would appeal to the Politburo to ensure that Memorial had a primary role in controlling the project.

Members of Memorial — they include the physicist and human rights campaigner Andrei D. Sakharov, the historian Yuri Afanasyev, the Ogonoyok writer Vitaly A. Korotich, the former Politburo member Boris T. Yeltsin, the historian Roy A. Medvedev and the scholar Dimitri Likhachev — say they believe the construction of commemorative centers in Moscow and in the provinces would be an essential step in the country's reckoning with its own history.

Mr. Afanasyev and others have pointed to a series of events in recent months that they say represent a certain chilling of the major cultural thaw that began under Mr. Gorbachev in 1985.

Those events include a Politburo decision in November to continue the ban on the works of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and the publication in journals of increasingly strident articles and speeches that criticize the new policy of *glasnost*, or openness, and even groups like Memorial.

At the annual convention last week of the Russian Republic's Writers Union, conservatives criticized by name prominent supporters of Mr. Gorbachev's plans for change. The criticism was aimed at such people as the economist Abel Aganbegyan and the sociologist Tatiana I. Zaslavskaya.

The conservatives also complained that such liberal publications as Ogonoyok, Moscow News and Book Review were "using lies and slander" to put forward their "liberal agendas."

2 Are Killed in Namibia As Vehicle Hits a Mine

Reuters

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — Two civilians were killed and a third was wounded when their vehicle set off a mine in northern Namibia, military authorities in Windhoek, the capital, said Tuesday.

The incident was the first reported since South Africa, Angola and Cuba signed an agreement on Dec. 22 to give independence to South-West Africa, the territory known as Namibia that South Africa has ruled for more than 70 years. The military authorities said two other people in the vehicle, both civilians, escaped injury in the blast on Saturday near the border with Angola.

DIALOGUE: Egypt Sets Terms

(Continued from page 1)

Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar said in an editorial.

Mr. Butros Ghali said at the briefing, "Egypt, which has always stressed the importance of a dialogue and direct contact between the PLO and Israel, will continue its endeavors to achieve this in light of the initiative by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Palestinian recognition of Israel."

A senior Egyptian official said in a telephone interview that any visit by Mr. Mubarak would have to advance the peace effort and not be seen by the Egyptians as something used by the Israelis to block talks with the PLO or the international conference that Arab states see as a necessary step toward a peace settlement. Mr. Shamir is opposed to such a conference.

Egyptian diplomats played a key role in arranging the contacts between the United States and the PLO.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Sees Afghan Regime Unraveling

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Afghan government has begun to unravel and is unlikely to survive if Soviet forces withdraw from the country as scheduled, the State Department said in a report on Tuesday. "The shift of military momentum toward the resistance probably is irreversible," the department said. It said most observers believed that the intervention in Afghanistan, "will not long survive the regime of Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, 'It already has begun to unravel as party desertions increase and factionalism intensifies.'"

Under an international accord, the Soviet Union has agreed to remove its 100,000 troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 15. It is estimated that 50,000 to 60,000 Soviet soldiers are still in Afghanistan, but U.S. officials say they expect Moscow to meet its withdrawal deadline. The report said the Afghan Army was demoralized, poorly led and could survive no more than a matter of months once the Soviet withdrawal was complete.

U.S. Prepares Sanctions on EC Items

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration said Tuesday that it would impose on Jan. 1 trade sanctions valued at \$100 million on a variety of European food products if the European Community went forward with a threatened ban on imports of American meat treated with growth hormones.

The EC has warned that if the United States retaliates, it will counter-retaliate, threatening a trade war between the two trading blocs. The U.S. action, which was expected, would double the wholesale price for certain foreign imports.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton Yeutter, said he regretted that the United States was "forced to retaliate." He added, "Despite the EC's claim that the animal hormone ban is based on health concerns, the EC has yet to present any evidence that proper application of the growth-producing hormones in question poses any threat to human health."

Officials Seek to Reunite Armenians

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Armenian authorities have collected the names of 70,000 people being sought by relatives after the earthquake nearly three weeks ago, Tass reported Tuesday. The news agency said the names had been listed at a search headquarters in Yerevan, capital of the Armenian republic.

The officially estimated death toll from the quake stands at 55,000. But the authorities have declined to give a final toll because the bodies of people killed by the Dec. 7 tremor are still being found. More than 10,000 people were being treated in hospitals.

The Yerevan search headquarters has compiled files of photographs and personal data in efforts to unite people who were separated by the disaster, Tass said. Many people who survived the earthquake or who went to the area later were unable to find out whether relatives were dead or alive. More than 100,000 people have been evacuated from the area.

Chilean Opposition Invited to Talks

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — For the first time since General Augusto Pinochet lost the October plebiscite on his continued rule, the military government has invited Chilean opposition leaders to discuss the transition to democracy.

Interior Minister Carlos Caceres issued a statement Monday night, inviting three opposition leaders to a meeting Jan. 3 to discuss the transition to democracy after 15 years of military rule.

But the government also said it would interpret acceptance of the offer as recognition of the legitimacy of the constitution, which was approved in a controversial 1980 plebiscite. Opposition leaders, who have never publicly endorsed the constitution, reacted cautiously to the government's invitation and offered no immediate response.

Contras Say They Freed 104 Captives

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Contra rebels say they have released 104 captives who were held for at least a year in Honduras. A Contra spokesman said that "all prisoners were in good physical condition."

In a separate development Monday, an umbrella organization for contra and internal opposition groups said it had requested a meeting with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua next week to offer a peace proposal.

In Honduras, the spokesman for the rebels said all prisoners were turned over to Red Cross, Catholic Church and human rights representatives near the Nicaraguan border. The spokesman said the prisoners were released Friday and that they included more than 70 former soldiers of the Nicaraguan government. The Red Cross and the Honduran Foreign Ministry refused to confirm that former Sandinista soldiers had been released.

Guatemala Called Worst on Rights

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Guatemala, Colombia and El Salvador, in that order, were the worst violators of human rights in the Western Hemisphere in 1988, the private Council on Hemispheric Affairs said on Tuesday.

In its annual report, the Washington-based research group, which monitors Latin America, also cited Chile, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru as others among the hemisphere's worst rights violators. Mentioned as having "unacceptable" records were Brazil, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Suriname and Venezuela.

The report described Guatemala's civilian president, Marco Vinicio Cerden, as "essentially powerless to prevent the continued gross violation of human rights by both extremist civilians and the military" and urged him to step down.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Snow Hampers Travel in Midwest

CHICAGO (Combined Dispatches) — Traffic at O'Hare International Airport here was hampered again Tuesday by a storm that continued to bring snow and sleet to much of the Midwest, weather officials said.

The storm, which stretched from the Rocky Mountains to Ohio, shut portions of interstate highways in Utah, Arizona, Minnesota, South Dakota and Indiana on Monday. Traffic at Mitchell International Airport in Milwaukee also was disrupted Monday, and 25 flights were delayed, an airport official said.

In Chicago, a spokesman for United Airlines, the heaviest user of the facility, said that cancellations were still widespread early Tuesday. Late Monday, the airline suspended all flights, stranding up to 50,000 passengers. Up to 12 inches (30 centimeters) of snow had fallen around the city and in Minnesota.

The principal roads in Jordan reopened Tuesday, but fresh snow fell in Amman, the capital, following a storm Monday night that left a half-meter (about 1.5 feet) of snow in some areas, officials said. (Reuters)

Brazilian Police Doubt Confession in Murder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAO PAULO — Brazilian police said Tuesday they were skeptical of a claim by a rancher's son that he was responsible for arranging the murder of a leading environmentalist, Francisco Mendes Filho.

They said the rancher and his brother were the main suspects in the killing and were still at large. The shooting of Mr. Mendes last week in the small Amazonian town of Xapuri stirred outrage both within Brazil and abroad. Mr. Mendes, a labor leader, had an international reputation as a campaigner for preservation of the Amazon rain forests.

Darcy Alves Pereira, 21, surrendered to the police in Acre state on Monday and told them that he had hired a professional killer to slay Mr. Mendes, 44, who was shot Thursday as he stepped from his house near the jungle city of Rio Branco, 4,300 kilometers (2,600 miles) northwest of Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Pereira is the son of a cattle rancher, Dario Alves da Silva, and the police said they still considered Mr. Alves da Silva and his brother, Alvarito, to be the main suspects. Both men were wanted on mur-

der charges in southern Brazil before Mr. Mendes's killing. They are still at large.

"We don't believe what Alves Pereira told us," a police official in Xapuri said by telephone Tuesday. "Though he confessed, we believe he is protecting those who are really responsible."

The police official, who asked not to be named, said there were discrepancies in Mr. Pereira's confession that led them to suspect his father and uncle.

Thousands of murders in the lawless Amazon region go unsolved, but the government said it was determined to catch the killers of Mr. Mendes.

Environmentalists, churchmen and leftist parties argued that the government bore responsibility for the death of Mr. Mendes, who had told the authorities that his life was in danger.

Mr. Mendes was an internationally respected figure who had won conservation awards from the United Nations and other organizations. His murder has further damaged Brazil's already tarnished reputation on environmental protection. (UPI, Reuters)

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Former Chief Justice 'Better'

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Warren E. Burger, 81, retired chief justice, remained hospitalized but "feeling better" Tuesday after receiving treatment for dehydration, exhaustion and a touch of pneumonia, a spokesman said.

Iran Frees Briton In Act Seen as Step To Improving Ties

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — A 23-year-old Briton who had been held in an Iranian prison for more than two years was freed and flown to Britain on Tuesday in a move British officials called "an important step" toward improving relations between London and Tehran.

The release of Nicholas Nicola, who was arrested in September 1986 after an alleged shooting incident on the Iran-Pakistan border, is seen as another indication that Iran is taking a more moderate course and trying to establish closer relations with the West in an effort to help its reconstruction after the eight-year Iranian revolution, according to British officials and Middle East experts.

The Iranian gesture also raised hopes that improved relations with Tehran could lead to the release of another Briton, Roger Cooper, arrested in Iran three years ago and charged with spying, and possibly the 17 Westerners believed to be held by pro-Iranian guerrillas in Lebanon.

Although officials stressed there was no direct link between the release of Nicola and the detainees in Iran and hostages in Lebanon, they also said that British diplomats continued to urge Iran to do everything possible to help free Westerners held in Lebanon.

Three British hostages are among those kidnapped by pro-Iranian guerrillas.

Since the cease-fire in the Gulf war last August, Iran has moved to establish relations with Western nations it had shunned after the 1979 Islamic revolution. Tehran has renewed diplomatic ties with France, Britain and Canada, and made conciliatory overtures to the

Gulf Arab states, which generally supported Iraq during the war. In addition, diplomatic and trade missions from several European nations and Japan have visited Tehran in recent months.

Yet, there is still a debate within the Iranian leadership over the course of reconstruction and, more broadly, over the future of the Islamic revolution itself, diplomats and Middle East experts say.

Moderate elements, led by the parliamentary speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, advocate increasing ties with Western powers and bringing the Iranian economy back into the global marketplace. However, the hard-line fundamentalists are against establishing links with the West, fearing that such ties will lead to dependency and corruption.

In the context of the debate within Iran, the release of Western detainees is regarded as a triumph for the moderates and a good-will gesture designed to encourage Western contacts.

Britain reopened its embassy in Tehran on Dec. 4, having shut it down eight years ago. Within days, Gordon Pirie, Britain's senior diplomat in Tehran, held talks with Iranian officials about Mr. Nicola and Mr. Cooper, a businessman and journalist. In these sessions, Mr. Pirie also sought Iranian help in release of British hostages held in Lebanon.

Mr. Nicola was arrested on Sept. 15, 1986, along the Iran-Pakistan border, and was charged with illegal entry into Iran and possession of two weapons and several cartridges, according to the Iranian news agency, IRNA. He was sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison. He was released early for



Nicholas Nicola arriving at Heathrow from Tehran Tuesday.

"good behavior," an Iranian statement said.

The release was hailed by the Foreign Office as "an important step forward" in British-Iranian relations. "The Iranians," the British statement said, "up until now have been in breach of the Vienna convention in refusing to give adequate consular access to detained Britons."

New Report on Children
Palestinian radicals, who said they had released two French children they had been holding since last year, said on Tuesday that Abu Nidal himself bade the two girls farewell before they left for Paris, Reuters reported from Beirut.

"Abu Nidal, the secretary-general of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, visited Marie-Laure and Virginie at a secret post in Lebanon and wished them a safe trip to their family," said a statement by the council issued in Moslem West Beirut.

The council said on Monday that it had freed the Beulle girls, aged 7 and 5, who were on their way to Paris. But there has been no report of their arrival in France.

A council official said the movement had released the girls in response to an appeal made by the Libyan leader, Muammar Gadhafi, but their arrival in Paris depended on the weather and air traffic over the Mediterranean.

U.S. Seeking to Limit Missiles in Mideast

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Concerned by the spread of ballistic missiles in the Middle East, the United States is proposing talks with Israel and Egypt to explore what steps might be taken by nations there to limit the use and development of those weapons, U.S. officials said.

Officials said the United States intends to invite Israel and Egypt to take part separately in talks in Washington that could be held as early as next month.

The officials said the United States would initially use such talks to discuss small steps that Middle East nations might take, like providing notice of missile test launches to reduce fears of surprise attack.

They said they hoped that the talks would also be a preliminary step toward the long-term goal of drawing all Middle East nations into a more comprehensive arrangement to alleviate the risk of surprise attack and limit missile forces in the region.

The decision to propose the talks reflects high-level concern within the U.S. administration that the acquisition by Middle Eastern nations of new ballistic missiles, capable of carrying chemical or even nuclear warheads, would dramatically increase the danger of surprise attack in the region.

The proposal also represents an important evolution in U.S. thinking. For years, the emphasis has been on blocking non-Western nations from obtaining either missiles or the technology to build them.

But now, the administration says this effort must be supplemented by moves by the Middle Eastern nations to control these weapons themselves, although officials acknowledge that this could be a lengthy and difficult process.

They said a cable had been prepared instructing the U.S. ambassadors in Israel and Egypt to propose the talks.

While the initiative has been formulated by Reagan administration

officials, it is likely to be embraced by President-elect George Bush, who has already said he intends to make stemming the spread of missiles and chemical weapons a top priority.

"More countries in the Middle East than in any other region have recently obtained missiles," said a report issued in October by the Congressional Research Service. The countries that have ballistic missiles of various ranges include Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Libya, Iraq and Iran. Israel and Egypt both have programs under way to develop longer-range missiles.

While administration officials agreed on the need for new talks, there were some sharp differences between the Pentagon and the State Department over the types of measures to be proposed.

A Pentagon official said the United States would propose the consideration of "confidence-building measures" to alleviate fears about missile attack, like notification of launchings for tests or during military exercises.

But Pentagon officials said they had successfully opposed the idea

that the United States suggest pledges by Middle Eastern countries against the "first use" of missile-borne weapons.

Pentagon officials argued that it would be wrong for the United States to propose such a pledge because critics might cite such a U.S. initiative to challenge the assertion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that it has the right to make the "first use" of nuclear weapons in Europe in response to a Soviet attack.

In addition, Pentagon officials said they were urging that the United States rethink any suggestion of bans on new types of ballistic missiles in the Middle East, as the State Department had wanted.

The Pentagon has also resisted any move by the United States to suggest limits on the range and payload of the weapons, another State Department proposal.

Pentagon officials said such proposed measures were drafted in such a way that they were not technically consistent with the U.S. approach in the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union and needed to be rethought.

"We want to avoid a U.S. fingerprint on something that undercuts

our own principles in bilateral talks," a Pentagon official said, referring to the measures suggested by the State Department.

"That does not mean that this stuff is dead or gone," the official said, noting that such measures could be acceptable if proposed by Middle Eastern countries instead of the United States.

But other U.S. officials complained that the Pentagon had hampered the Middle East initiative. "The initiative is alive," one administration official said. "But it is considerably watered down."

They noted, for example, that the United States supports the idea of a nuclear freeze zone in Latin America and that this is not deemed to run counter to NATO's insistence that it needs to keep nuclear weapons in Europe to deter a possible Soviet attack.

No Middle Eastern nation currently has the means of shooting down a missile. This, plus the interest of Middle Eastern nations in chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, raises the specter of countries with weapons of mass destruction that are on hair-trigger alert.

Carlo Scorza, Ex-Fascist Chief in Italy, Dies

The Associated Press

FLORENCE — Carlo Scorza, 91, the last leader of Italy's Fascist Party, died Friday in Castagneto d'Andrea near Florence.

Mr. Scorza was named secretary of the Fascist Party by Mussolini on April 17, 1943, just three months before the fall of the regime. He was the last survivor of the party hierarchy that took part in the so-called Great Meeting of July 25, 1943, where the party council voted to end Mussolini's rule.

Before the meeting, Mr. Scorza had promised to vote with the council's proposal but at the last minute remained faithful to Mussolini and voted for the continuation of the party and the war.

After the war, he fled to Argentina, returning to Italy in 1955.

Noel Willman, 70, Actor-Turned-Director

NEW YORK (NYT) — Noel Willman, 70, the British actor-turned-director who staged the Robert Bolt drama "A Man for All Seasons," died of a heart attack here Saturday.

A native of Londonderry, Northern Ireland, Mr. Willman reached Broadway in 1951, playing Monsieur Henri in "Legend of Lovers" opposite Richard Burton and Elizabeth Ashley.

Matthew Carney, 65, longtime resident of Paris and author of three books, including "Peripheral

Americans," on Saturday of cancer in Lutterman, Ireland.

Shobei Ooka, 79, one of Japan's most influential writers of the post-war era, Sunday after an illness. He won recognition after publishing "Nobi" in 1951, a work about the darker side of human nature.

Marion Phyllis Crocker, 98, adventurous descendant of the railroad-building family that linked the American coast in the 19th century, Sunday in San Francisco. She was one of the first society women to go to France in World War I to drive an ambulance.

Willie Kamm, 88, considered one of baseball's great first basemen, of Parkinson's disease Wednesday in Belmont, California. His lifetime batting average was .281 and he set a major league record when he played 78 consecutive games in 1928 without committing an error, handling 246 chances.

Massimo Mila, 78, one of Italy's foremost musicologists and critics, Monday in Turin where he taught for more than three decades.

Sudanese Demonstrate Against Price Increase

Reuters

KHARTOUM — Thousands of people demonstrated in the Sudanese capital and two provincial towns on Tuesday to protest a 500 percent increase in the price of sugar, witnesses and reports reaching Khartoum said.

Hundreds of riot police were deployed in the capital as several thousand people shouting anti-government slogans marched in at least three demonstrations, witnesses said. They called for the resignation of Prime Minister Sadek Mahdi's coalition government.

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Dark Days Seen for U.S. Nuclear Arms Industry

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three aging nuclear reactors at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina may never be able to produce enough of a crucial material for nuclear weapons even when the reactors are repaired, an Energy Department report for Congress says.

The report also confirms that the costly safety and modernization program needed to restart the reactors will not be completed until at least the end of 1989.

The report, which confirms previously published estimates of costs to update the entire nuclear weapons industry, says that from 1990 to the year 2010, the cost of replacing old equipment and decontaminating the environment will total \$81 billion in 1990 dollars.

The summary says the combined costs of making new weapons and modernizing the old plants will be about \$250 billion in 1990 dollars.

That means that the United States would need to spend an average of \$12 billion to \$13 billion annually over the next 22 years on the nuclear weapons industry.

The three reactors at the Savannah River Plant have been shut down since last spring because of structural flaws and management problems. Before being closed, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which manages the plant, had reduced by half the power under which the reactors were allowed to operate.

Less power means less production of tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen used in thermocouple warheads that decays and must be periodically replenished. Tritium is made only at the Savannah River Plant.

The assessment of the condition of the reactors at the nation's largest nuclear weapons plant is contained in a classified report prepared for Congress that describes what planners at the Energy Department believe the nuclear weapons industry will look like in 2010.

The summary was obtained by the Morris News Service and made available to The New York Times.

The full study was delivered to the National Security Council earlier this month. Energy Secretary John S. Herrington has said that a declassified version would be made public.

The summary is one of the most precise estimates of the costs of repairing and cleaning up pollution at the 17 principal weapons plants. It also underscores the important political and fiscal choices that await the Energy Department,

Congress and the administration of President-elect George Bush.

The Energy Department is seeking to increase its spending while closing several plants and consolidating the activities of others.

The authors of the summary propose to close the Feed Materials Production Center in Fernald, Ohio, by 1994.

The plant, which was opened in 1951, processes uranium into ingots. It has been the source of widespread fears in Ohio because of leaks of uranium dust into the atmosphere and of toxic chemicals into wells used for drinking water.

The summary calls for shutting down nuclear weapons production and processing at the Hanford Reservation by 2000. The Hanford plant, located in eastern Washington state, opened in 1944.

The Energy Department wants to spend an unknown amount from 1990 to 1997 to upgrade plutonium processing buildings at the Rocky Flats Plant near Denver. But in 1995, the department also wants to begin closing the plant and to relocate its activities.

The report does not say which plant will assume the primary role for processing plutonium for new weapons and recycling plutonium from old warheads. But it is widely believed that the Oak Ridge Reservation in Tennessee or the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory will take up that role.

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The Libyan Question

President Reagan has caught a certain amount of attention with his recent disclosure that the United States was discussing with its NATO allies the possibility of destroying a chemical warfare plant that the Libyans are believed to be building outside Tripoli. In the past few days Iran and Syria, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League have taken stands expressing solidarity with Libya as a potential victim of American assault, complaining, as a Syrian statement put it, that Washington was seeking to justify "a new aggression against Libya under the pretext that Libya has a chemical weapons plant." The Italian Foreign Ministry says it has discussed the issue with the Libyans and that they have pledged to accept all international controls on banning the use of chemical weapons.

Well, good. We had been worrying that Mr. Reagan's statement of deep alarm was getting lost in the many distractions of his departure from office. It is reassuring to learn that the Libyan strongman, Moammar Gadhafi, takes the matter seriously enough to crank up reactions from countries with which Libya is in contact. He, for one, seems to believe that Mr. Reagan's words should not be casually dismissed, and he should be encouraged in that belief. Ordinarily the presumption is that the circumstances must be very special in order to justify the use of force. Given Libya's record of support for terrorism and the export of violence, however, one could argue that here the circumstances must be special in order to avoid the use of force, if it could be reasonably estab-

lished that force was the only reliable way to reduce the particular threat, Colonel Gadhafi's Libya is that kind of place.

As it happens, President-elect George Bush has identified himself with a strong position against chemical warfare — against the poisons themselves and against the missiles that could be used to deliver them. Asked about the Reagan remark, he said that at an international conference coming up next month in Paris to enforce the already existing global ban on chemical weapons, the United States would seek the help of its allies to "turn around the Libyan regime" on the spot. If that failed, he added, the United States would consider other options.

Regularly, Libya professes its moderation and civility, and various people and governments solemnly announce that the poor offending Libyans have been dreadfully misunderstood and by no one more so than the benighted Americans. Perhaps some will now say that the plant that the CIA designates as the largest known chemical weapons facility in the Third World merely makes fertilizer. It may very well make fertilizer. It also may make weapons. The burden should be on those who believe that a discreet diplomatic approach works best with Libya to demonstrate that there is an effective way to undo the threat of its chemical plant.

The Paris conference, which will bring together 100 nations, including those whose products and technology apparently enabled Libya to develop a capability to sow chemical death, starts to get interesting.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Ecological Disaster

When Alexander the Great set out to conquer the known world, his journey took him through the land bounded by the two great rivers of Central Asia, the Oxus and the Jaxartes. Now called the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, they pour into a great inland lake known as the Aral Sea. The two rivers and the sea and the land surrounding them have now become the scene of an unparalleled ecological disaster.

Soviet authorities during the 1960s and '70s let limitless amounts of irrigation water be tapped from the two rivers. On a recent visit to the region, Bill Keller of The New York Times reported that the rivers are now "sluggish sewers" (NYT, Dec. 21). As for the Aral Sea, it has shrunk by two-fifths since 1960, "leaving behind 10,000 square miles of salty, man-made desert."

The results of the transformation:

- The Aral Sea was once blue and full of fish. Some 60,000 fishermen landed 48,000 tons a year. Now it is green and too salty for most species to endure. The commercial catch is zero.

- The dried bottom of the lake is covered with salts left by the receding waters. The salty grit — 43 million tons a year — is whipped up by storms, and poisons farmland for hundreds of miles around.

- Shrimps of vast sea has already begun to affect the climate, making summers hotter and winters colder.

- The deltas of the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya as they joined the Aral Sea formed rich oases, amid the surrounding desert, supporting deer, jackals, even tigers. The receding waters have devastated the unique delta wildlife.

- Drinking water in the region has become salty and polluted with fertilizers and pesticides. It may be to blame for the unusually high rates of stomach and liver disease, and of birth defects.

The agriculture for which the Aral was sacrificed is itself at risk because it is unsustainable. Excess minerals in the fertilizers, combined with naturally salty soil, make the land too salty for crops unless flushed out with increasing amounts of water. But there is no more to be had.

Until 1960, the two rivers delivered a flow of 50 cubic kilometers of water a year to the Aral. In 1986 no water at all reached the sea. A large harvest is at risk; irrigated land in the Aral basin provided 95 percent of all the raw cotton produced in the Soviet Union, 40 percent of the rice, 25 percent of vegetables and 32 percent of fruit.

"A catastrophe of no lesser magnitude than Chernobyl," is how a writer in Pravda described the devastation. The Communist Party Central Committee spoke last September of a "major breakdown of the ecological systems." It urged more efficient use of water, and steps to return some of it to the sea instead of letting it accumulate uselessly in man-made lakes, as at present. There is much room for efficiency. Uzbek farmers were in such a hurry that they did not even line the irrigation ditches to prevent seepage.

But the Central Committee's plan to return an annual 15 cubic kilometers of water to the sea is inadequate. The recycled water will be heavily polluted. A river inflow of 30 cubic kilometers is needed just to prevent further shrinkage.

How could Soviet experts not have foreseen what they were doing? In fact, they did. They knew that the sea would die, but they judged that the new farmland would be worth the cost. They guessed that the salt deposits would form a crust and lie undisturbed, and that changes in climate would be minor. It may now be too late for their work of destruction, a monument to human greed and folly, to be reversed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes, Agenbite of Inwit

Recently a baby boomer from fat city who had made megabucks in junk bonds got a job in television. He assembled a panel of media-

genic talking heads whose psychobabble left the couch potatoes cold. The baby boomer suffered forevermore from agenbite of inwit.

The italicized terms are all new entries in the third college edition of Webster's New World Dictionary. A lively successor to its predecessors of 1953 and 1970, the dictionary contains several thousand new words and phrases, adding fresh grist to the debate between purists who see any new coinage as corruption and those who regard the language as a living, growing organism.

"The dictionary was designed to meet the challenge of the volatile and expanding English language, especially American English," says the editor in chief, Victoria Neufeldt. Wall Street was fertile ground, yielding greenmail, junk bond, poison pill

and golden parachute. The world of technology produced hacker and Walkman; the world of politics, Nixonian.

To pass muster, a word must have been in use for at least three years and show some evidence of durability. *Voodoo economics* didn't qualify because it seemed a one-time political shot from George Bush. Nor did *make my day*, which could easily disappear when Clint Eastwood does. *Glennan* made it but *perestroika* didn't. When the edition went to press, Mikhail Gorbachev was talking more about openness than about economic reform.

Agenbite of inwit? It's an Anglicized version of a Latin phrase meaning "remorse of conscience." And it's clearly something the editors do not suffer from when it comes to celebrating mankind's human-gous capacity to enrich language.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Bishop Criticizes Thatcher

The bishop of Durham, David Jenkins, intends to step up his personal campaign of protest against what he calls the "wicked" aspects of Thatcherism. "It is urgent because the government, and Mrs. Thatcher in particular, are getting more and more dogmatic — they don't listen to anyone... The essence of the Christian message is that individuals are called to love one another as they love themselves within the community of humanity. The basic good is the capacity to choose good. This makes an idolatry of the modern notion of an isolated individual whose right is to choose as he or she likes."

—The Guardian (London).

Corruption Works in Nigeria

Nobody can, in all honesty, say that corruption is a culturally disapproved deviation in today's Nigeria. Our people value the fruits of corruption. Here is a society where you automatically climb the social ladder when you acquire riches, whether by fair or foul means, and where you are perceived as one of the foolish few if you refuse to abuse your position to accumulate wealth. Corruption can only be substantially reduced in our society if the opportunities for surviving and achieving success become much less restrictive and when there are social sanctions against illegal means of achieving success.

—The Daily Times (Lagos).

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OPINION



Poland: Western Help Should Have a Condition

By Joshua Muravchik

WASHINGTON — A wave of police brutality in Poland is offering alarming evidence that the government of Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski has no intention of fulfilling its promises of a new political accommodation, offered in exchange for the ending of strikes in August.

Apparently, Mr. Rakowski is gambling that a continuation of economic reform and political repression will bring the country back to "normalcy," as officials have put it. He seems to believe that if he can halt the slide in living standards, he may regain a measure of popular acceptance, while using a heavy hand to silence the regime's more demonstrative foes.

Mr. Rakowski, the former propaganda chief, became prime minister in September. His elevation worried Solidarity from the beginning. Although he promised economic reforms and had cultivated an image as a "liberal," he came with a reputation as a bitter opponent of the banned labor union. "It is difficult to interpret Mieczyslaw Rakowski's promotion to prime minister as anything but another sign that the authorities only intend to weaken the opposition," said one Solidarity leader.

This contradiction seems to reflect Mr. Rakowski's convictions. Since taking office, he has espoused bold plans of economic reform that would push Poland toward a market economy. He even declared on the eve of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's recent visit to Poland: "I would like to emulate her resoluteness or firmness in dealing with unprofitable companies."

On the political front, however, he has pulled back from the path of liberalization. He sabotaged the planned "roundtable" talks that lay at the heart of the August compromise with Solidarity. And, as if to stick his thumb in the opposition's eye, he announced his intention of closing Gdansk's Lenin shipyard, the birthplace of Solidarity.

Then, last month, all across Poland the police began a systematic campaign of physical beatings of protesters. Numerous peaceful demonstrations have been staged by the regime's opponents in recent years. The usual police response has been to disperse the gatherings and sometimes to hold participants for 48 hours. This has changed. The police now encircle demonstrations and make arrests. Then in police vans or at the police station, detainees are viciously beaten.

That this brutality has been ordered by central authorities is suggested by three facts. The first is the dramatic increase in frequency. According to Solidarity's commission on intervention and lawfulness — in "social self-defense" — in recent times beatings of demonstrators by police occurred 5 to 10 times a month. Last month 121 such cases were recorded. Second, the beatings occurred on many different occasions and in many different places. Third, none of the recorded beatings occurred during arrests or dispersion. All came while the prisoners were safely in hand.

Here are some grim details. Dozens were beaten in Katowice during a commemoration of the Nov. 11, 1918, rebirth of the Polish state, and others were injured when a police truck was driven into the crowd.

In Poznan, for the first time in memory, middle-aged women were among the targets of police beatings. When a town council member attempted to intervene in the arrest of

six women by the special riot police, he was pulled into a police truck and beaten unconscious, suffering a broken nose and jaw and a concussion.

In Wroclaw, police beat two members of the Orange Alternative, a new youth movement that specializes in protest by parody. One reported that police in heavy boots jumped up and down on his face and body. The other suffered a broken arm and a concussion.

In Warsaw, a leader of the Independent Students' Association was held by the hair at police headquarters while his head was smashed against a wall. Other beatings have been recorded in Lodz and Gdansk. Solidarity leaders fear that such assaults will lead eventually to fatalities, though the intent now is presumably not death but intimidation.

But it is already clear that Mr. Rakowski's dual-track strategy will fail. It will fail because Poland's economic decline is the limit not only of an inefficient command economy

but of the inefficiency of alienated workers with no voice in public decisions or in the terms of their work. Even Mrs. Thatcher, an inveterate foe of British labor, tried to tell Mr. Rakowski that Western prosperity is the fruit not only of free markets but of free people, including workers free to form labor unions.

We in the West ought to send Mr. Rakowski a strong message. We should tell him that we would do our part to assist a Polish recovery based on both economic and political reform, but that one without the other is unacceptable; Polish prosperity in itself is of only marginal interest to us. On the other hand, a Poland on the path of greater freedom and independence is of deep interest, both humanitarian and political.

We should urge him to change course, now. As a first step, he should call off the goons.

The writer is a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

China: The Next Step for Agriculture

By Roy Prosterman and Timothy Hanstad

SEATTLE — Decollectivization of agriculture brought a rapid increase of about half in the real value of farm output by China's 800 million peasants, but the success has plateaued and Beijing is looking for ways to resume progress.

In the late 1970s, the Communist leadership decided to divide collective farms into small individual family farms. The collective technically retains ownership of the land, but peasant families can work it on their own, typically for 15 years.

Production rose dramatically, and peasants spend much less time on their crops. Time freed from the featherbedding on the collective farm is now spent on agricultural sidelines and nonagricultural work.

The resulting prosperity is evident. Rice, vegetable and meat consumption is much higher, cash incomes have soared, new brick houses are springing up everywhere, and

television sets, radios and electric fans, once items of luxury, have become standard household goods.

But yield increases have leveled off since 1985. The initial increases resulted from annual improvements — more careful tilling of operations, more fertilizer, better seeds, improved water management, more assiduous weeding.

Yields have not yet achieved the standards set by Japan and South Korea, where land reform has given farmers maximum security of tenure in the form of outright ownership. Further yield increases in China will require costly improvements such as tube wells, land leveling, terracing and drainage systems. The problem is that the peasants are unwilling to make these longer-term investments because they lack security of tenure.

The peasant has no rights, but the local cadre has the power to violate them. There have been

enough examples of the cadre snatching land away to make every one's future rights uncertain.

Full ownership seems to be the only solution. Not only would it increase productivity, it would probably help solve serious inflationary problems that result largely from high rates of consumption and low rates of investment. Peasants, curiously, use their profits to buy consumer goods, in part because they are unwilling to invest in capital improvements on the land.

Granting full ownership would raise much-needed state revenue. By charging the peasants even a modest amount per acre, depending on land quality, in exchange for legal title (peasants we interviewed were more than willing to pay), the government could raise very large sums.

The writers, development specialists at the University of Washington School of Law, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Ministates: Small Is Vulnerable in a Harsh World

By Shridath S. Ramphal

The writer is secretary-general of the Commonwealth.

LONDON — The world sometimes forgets how vulnerable small states can be. Within the Commonwealth, a cooperative association of Britain and 47 of its former colonies around the globe, there are 17 countries with populations of fewer than 250,000 people. They include the Maldives and the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean, Vanuatu in the South Pacific and Grenada in the Caribbean. In recent years, all four of these island states have been victims of political crises involving foreign intervention.

The failed coup in the Maldives was a reminder of the fragile nature of ministates. Fortunately, the aggressors, mercenaries recruited in Sri Lanka by a few disaffected Maldivians, were routed by forces sent from India, the most populous Commonwealth country. Indian intervention was requested by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives.

But the coup attempt marked an end to any assumptions the Maldives may have had that the world was a safe place, at least for small nations uninvolved in big-power politics. Scores of mercenaries are now in Maldivian custody awaiting trial and sentencing. The attack and its aftermath have created strains in the Maldives, a community of 200,000 people who live in a chain of beautiful atolls with only a token security force to protect them from external threat.

Yet something good may come out of this: The failed coup may heighten international understanding of the regional dangers that can arise from external intervention in the affairs of small states. There should be an international agreement to outlaw the recruitment and training of mercenaries anywhere. But the response must go further.

There are obvious roles for regional security arrangements. But the paramount role belongs to the United Nations. In consultation with small countries, it should help develop permanent mechanisms to deter any who might be tempted to exploit the weakness of ministates. Small countries should not be forced to arm in order to survive.

A Commonwealth report in 1985 drew attention to the problems of political security facing small nations. It stressed the need for economic independence and regional cooperation to help ensure security. It also proposed that the United Nations strengthen its capacity to safeguard the security of ministates. The Commonwealth endorsed the report and has been seeking to promote creative international responses to it. But the world has had little time for the problems of small countries.

So the Commonwealth has promoted greater vigilance and self-reliance among its members. Increased collaboration among regional neighbors, particularly in the Eastern Caribbean and the Pacific, has also been encouraged, with Commonwealth countries such as Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand often supplying training and equipment.

In 1987, two thirds of the technical assistance resources of the Commonwealth went to programs for small states. For example, a Commonwealth trade office was set up in Geneva to assist small member countries that have vital interests in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations. Most of them had no representation there.

And in 1983, the Commonwealth opened an office in New York to help maintain a modest presence at

the UN for a few Pacific and Indian Ocean islands. The office was expanded this year to accommodate six additional missions from the Caribbean, Africa and the Indian Ocean, including the Maldives.

While island states face potential threats to their political security, they also are at high risk from climate change and a rise in the sea level such as might be caused by the so-called greenhouse effect. The Commonwealth is engaged in a major study of the implications of this danger.

But wider concern and more creative international action are required. There must be a secure place in our world for the small and the weak no less than for the big and the strong. A collective approach is needed.

In some ways, 1988 has been a year of historic change for the better. As we hope for reduced tension in 1989 in major trouble spots, we should not forget the potential for trouble that smallness represents. The warning from the Maldives must not be ignored.

International Herald Tribune.

Vanuatu: Smudged Postcard

By Stephen Henningham

CANBERRA, Australia — The picture-postcard image of the South Pacific has again been ruffled by political strife. In the past 18 months, Fiji and New Caledonia have been shaken. This time, the trouble is in Vila, the sleepy capital of Vanuatu.

The conflict there arose in part from the ambitions of Rarak Sopo, a former leader of the governing Vanuatu party. He wants to be prime minister, replacing Walter Lini. The conflict reflects underlying ethnic and regional divisions that could threaten unity and the survival of democracy in the islands.

Mr. Lini, who is an Anglican priest, and other Anglophone leaders of Vanuatu from the northern and outer islands are at odds with Mr. Sopo and his Francophone supporters from Efate, where Vila is located, and the islands nearby.

Although the 150,000 people of Vanuatu are mostly ethnic Melanesians, they are linguistically and culturally fragmented. Nearly 100 distinct local languages are spoken. In the 1970s and the early 1980s, these differences were overshadowed by an Anglophone-Francophone cleavage created by Vanuatu's colonial status under joint British and French administration. French opposition to early, unitary independence for what was

then the New Hebrides united the Anglophone-Protestant majority into a coherent nationalist movement.

Since independence in 1980, the people of Efate and nearby islands have resented what they see as an unfair distribution of top positions to people from the northern islands. They also dislike the dominance of outer islanders in national politics.

Although Mr. Lini's government has the upper hand, further violence and disruption by disgruntled supporters of Mr. Sopo and the Francophone opposition could lie ahead, especially since these disaffected groups can argue that they now have no voice in Parliament. Earlier this month, the government held by-elections to fill parliamentary seats vacated by an opposition boycott.

Since Vanuatu has an overwhelming majority in Parliament, there is little check on its power. Some of its members are even attacked by the idea of a one-party state. So the governing party will need to exercise power sensibly lest it erode its position, and democratic institutions in Vanuatu, in pursuit of short-term gain.

The writer, a research fellow and specialist on Pacific affairs at the Australian National University in Canberra, recently visited Vanuatu. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

In the Fight For Forests, A Martyr

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The shot that killed Francisco Mendes Filho last week in Brazil may not have been heard round the world. But Mr. Mendes's violent death may at least further alert global authorities to the dangers of deforestation — an environmental abuse he fought so effectively that he probably was murdered by the land exploiters he opposed.

Mr. Mendes was a founder and organizer of the union of rubber tappers, whose traditional — and environmentally sound — way of life in the Amazon jungle was threatened by indiscriminate land clearance.

At his death, he was the most prominent leader of the rubber tappers, the recognized national spokesman for their interests and the recipient of a Global 500 award from the United Nations Environmental Program for his work in forest protection.

His life had been threatened, he said recently, by local landowners and Monday, the son of one of them claimed to have hired the killer.

In the remote regions of the Amazon, such violence is not unusual, and Mr. Mendes had made enemies with his determined battle against further destruction of the tropical forest. He and his followers were credited with saving vast expanses from the bulldozer.

But far more of Brazil's rich "tropical moist forest" is gone forever — lost not just to the rubber tappers who "harvested" it without damaging or exploiting it, but to the wildlife whose habitat and ecosystems have been destroyed. To the food and timber users it might have served and to populations all over the world who depend on the chlorophyll action of plants and trees to keep the Earth's atmosphere from excessive pollution.

That dependence is becoming precarious. Carbon dioxide emissions have increased in recent years from about 15 billion tons annually to more than 25 billion tons. In the first half of the 21st century, carbon dioxide concentration in the air will be about double that of pre-industrial times; that will contribute heavily to the greenhouse effect, expected to raise the Earth's temperature.

Francisco Mendes thus fought not only the rubber tappers' battle, but the whole planet's. And the assault to which he responded in the far-off jungles of the Amazon was not merely the product of shortsighted Brazilian development policies. It resulted also from the rising demand in the United States for cheap beef to make the Big Macs and Whoppers on which the new fast-food industry was thriving. Pasture-fed cattle from Latin America were an economical alternative to grain-fed beef from North America.

So Brazil embarked on a self-destructive course, tax credits, exemptions and deductions, as well as subsidized loans, for private entrepreneurs to invest in cattle ranching. Ironically, these economic seductions led to the large-scale conversion of forest land to pasture — though the forest was far more valuable, inherently and perhaps even economically, than pasture.

From 1965 to 1983, 469 large cattle ranches, averaging 23,000 hectares (57,000 acres) each, were established in the Amazon region. One-fourth of this land actually was cleared by 1983.

The result, through 1983, was a \$2.5 billion government investment, in effect subsidizing irredeemable deforestation and land degradation. For most of the entrepreneurs Mr. Mendes fought so hard, profits were immense. Brazil is hardly the only offender.

Every year, about 11 million acres of tropical forests and woodlands are destroyed around the world — mostly to clear land for agriculture to feed growing populations, or to supply exchange-carrying exports. At present rates, by the year 2017, several countries will have destroyed all their forests: Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, El Salvador.

Thus, the kind of fight that Mr. Mendes waged, literally to his death, was of concern far beyond the Amazon — as are ozone depletion, acid rain, toxic wastes, desertification, ocean spoilage, diminishing resources, rising population and numerous other menacing crises.

No more serious problems face George Bush as he prepares to become president, with all the influence that office can exert on world development and conservation practices.

Mr. Bush has made a good start with his nomination of William Reilly to head the Environmental Protection Agency. But even so experienced an environmentalist can have real impact on these global problems only if they are given the highest priority by a president as determined, in his way, as Francisco Mendes Filho was, in his.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Marital Reform

NEW YORK — The Herald today [Dec. 27] urges on Congress the necessity of enacting a uniform law for all the States and Territories relative to marriage and divorce. It shows, in a page of instances culled from recent court records, deplorable results from the prevailing condition of affairs, by which a marital contract may be valid in one State and void in a place ten minutes distant by boat.

1913: A Flight Record

NICE — Legaigneur, the French aviator, broke the world's altitude record at the aerodrome at Saint-Raphael today [Dec. 27] by rising to a height of 6,150 metres. He took one hour and thirty-five minutes to ascend. A large crowd watched the aviator, who rose into the air with wonderful regularity. Higher and higher the airplane circled until it disappeared from sight, and an hour and fifty-four minutes elapsed before

he returned to the ground. He had attained a new record height, thus beating the record of 5,880 metres held by the late M. Penneyon.

1938: Russian Christmas

VATICAN CITY — Bitterness over what is declared to be widespread attempts in Soviet Russia as well as in Germany to stifle popular religious spirit at Christmas was expressed today [Dec. 27] by the Vatican organ, *Osservatore Romano*. Russians simply had atheism without a substitute for religion, but things are different in Nationalist-Socialist Germany, the Vatican organ said. "In the Nationalist-Socialist world," it points out, "the negation of Christianity, no less obstinate, is transformed into a neo-pagan and pantheistic mysticism which pretends to protect against atheism and even stands as defender of the faith and religion against materialistic Bolshevism, thus having the right to the gratitude of those whom it persecutes."

In the Fight For Forests, A Martyr

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The shot that killed Francisco Mendes Filho around the world. But Mr. Mendes' violent death may be at least as great a defeat for the forces of deforestation as the monumental abuse he fought to end.

Mr. Mendes was a founder and leader of the union of rubber tappers, whose traditional — and violent — way of life in the Amazon jungle was threatened by the land exploiters he opposed.

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No One Escapes Perm 35, But These Men Were Free

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — One day, I am sure it will be possible to forget the prison camp in the Urals. So far, almost three weeks later, that has not been so for more than a few hours at a time.

Nobody escapes physically from Perm 35, where so many political prisoners suffered for years — and where some still do.

The commandant says nobody ever tries to escape. Where would they go? Beyond the barbed wire lie not only snow and forest but a vast nation, where

every step of the way — prison officers, police inspectors, prosecutors, KGB men — simply could not handle a situation as totally new as having foreigners moving about a camp talking to prisoners.

They could find no answers in the fat handbooks of regulation and punishment to which they kept turning. Without those instructions to sustain them, they turned on each other, angrily contradicting and threatening one another.

I thought of them in the days after the Armenian earthquake, when officials in Moscow berated Soviet rescue squads for failing apart. But it was not asked often in Moscow who or what was really to blame.

The prisoners were men who had sacrificed their liberty to fight the society that lived by regulation handbook. So that day in the camp, while the officials were confined by the rigidity of regulation, the prisoners were the free men, free enough to seize the moment and shout their message: Remember us.

All they needed was the courage to risk retaliation after the visitors left. They did have that, those allowed to talk to us, and those who were not.

A few hours after we arrived, a prisoner rushed out of a wooden building toward us, shouting in English that he wanted to talk to us. His name tag read Valery Smirnov. Guards shouldered him away. And the commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Nikolai Osin, stared into his face.

After I was back in the United States, I learned that Mr. Smirnov had been the cellmate of Natan Shtrusky in the political "zone" of Perm 35.

Once, when Mr. Shtrusky was returned from a punishment cell where he had been on a hunger strike, Mr. Smirnov gave him bread he had saved from his own ration. This infuriated the commandant. He said that if Mr. Smirnov was such a good guy, let him try hunger for himself, and sent him to the punishment cells. Mr. Shtrusky testifies to this in his memoir of the gulag, "Fear No Evil."

That commandant was the same man who looked so long into Mr. Smirnov's face as they stood in the snow, the same Lieutenant Colonel Osin.

We did not see Mr. Smirnov again. But I know from the risk he took, from what freed prisoners and those still in the cells say, and from what the top Soviet official who accompanied me said, that outside attention to the political prisoners has helped set them free.

That is another lesson that keeps coming back from the visit.

Many Americans have written to the prisoners of Perm this past year. The address is: U.S.S.R.; 618810; Perm 35; Chusovskoy r-n; St. Vsesvetskaya uchr. VS-389-35.

Perhaps more letters will help speed the day for the political prisoners still in Perm 35, or any other places of the gulag that remain.

The New York Times.

Just Let Him Backpedal

MIKHAIL Gorbachev's is a foreign policy of concessions. To maintain the momentum of change and innovation, he is prepared to meet the demands of his adversaries — often without receiving reciprocating concessions. Only the most serious internal preoccupations can explain such an experimental diplomacy; in foreign policy it is almost always a liability to be in a hurry. Western policy continuity is now important not because Mr. Gorbachev might not be serious, but precisely because he is serious, and will keep backpedaling if we let him.

—Stephen Sestanovich, a Soviet expert, writing in The Washington Post.

So Brazil embarked on a self-destructive course: its credit, except for the 1980s, for private enterprise to invest in cattle ranching, livestock, these economic solutions led to a large-scale conversion of forest to pasture — though the forest was more valuable, inherently and paid even economically, than pasture.

From 1965 to 1983, 40 million acres (57,000 acres) each were made in the Amazon region. One-third of this land actually was cleared by the result, through 1983, 100 million government investment in forest subsidizing irrigation, deforestation and land degradation. Part of the entrepreneurs Mr. Mendes fought so hard, profits were huge.

Brazil is hardly the only offender of tropical forests and woodlands destroyed around the world — as it is to clear land for agriculture and growing populations, to support change-making exports. At present, by the year 2017, several trees will have destroyed all their lands. Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Lanka, Costa Rica, El Salvador.

Thus, the kind of fight Mr. Mendes waged, literally to his death, was of concern far beyond the rain forest wastes, desecrating oceans, rising population, and numerous other impending crises.

No more serious problem? George Bush as he prepares to come president, with all the talk that office can exert on world government and conservation practices. Mr. Bush has made a good name with his environmentalism. He is to head the Environmental Protection Agency. But even so, environmentalists can have more on these global problems only if given the highest priority. The president as determined, in his first days, to take action.

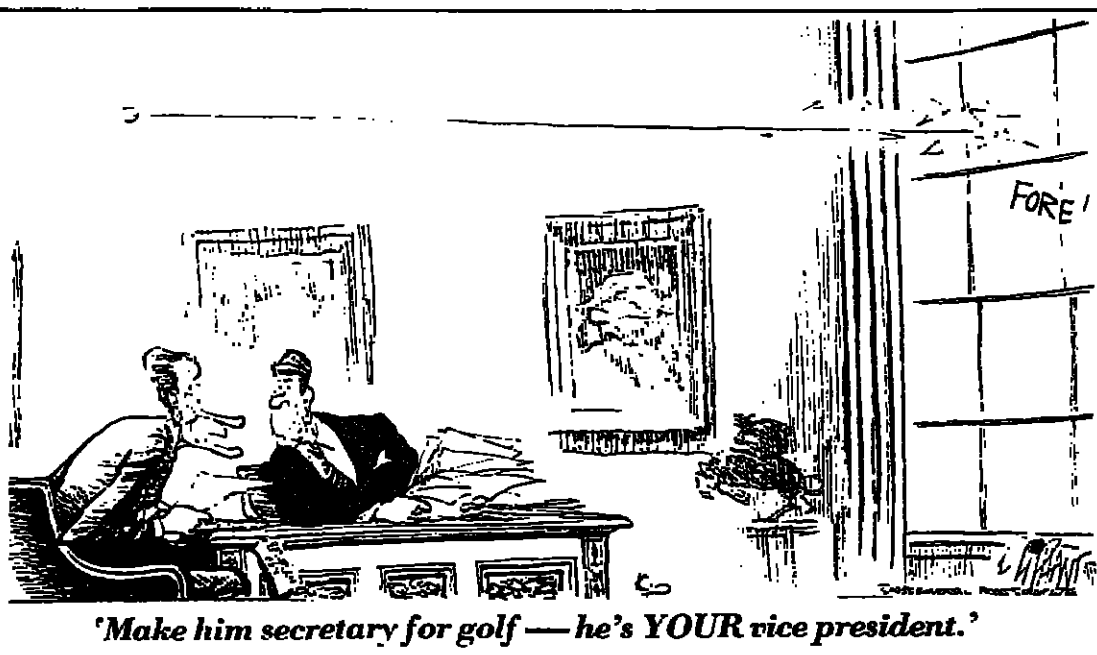
Francisco Mendes Filho was not the only one who fought for the forest.

he returned to the ground he attacked a new record book, beating the record of 5,000 held by the late M. Perreault.

1938: Russian Christ

VATICAN CITY — Rome's attempt to declare to the world that it is not a neutral power in the struggle between the Soviet Union and the West, as it has been in the past, is a sign of its growing political and military power.

OPINION



'Make him secretary for golf — he's YOUR vice president.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On an Exiled Polish Leadership and a Unified Germany

Regarding "East Bloc Emancipation: The Search for a Model" (Opinion, Dec. 13) by Max Jakobson:

Mr. Jakobson cites Stalin's fraudulent argument at Yalta that Poland was a corridor through which the Germans had attacked Russia twice in 30 years. In 1914 and 1941, Poland did not exist. Both times, the Germans were able to attack without going through "corridors." By destroying Poland before 1914 and again before 1941, Russia twice established a direct frontier with Germany and thus created inviting conditions for invasion.

At Yalta, Roosevelt cynically accepted Stalin's version of "free elections" for Poland. Mr. Jakobson claims that Finland preserved its political system because it had existed in Finland before. But the reason Stalin did not treat Finland as he treated Poland was the reaction he would have provoked throughout Scandinavia; in the end, he kept a lot of Scandinavian goodwill for his empire.

Mr. Jakobson argues that "Poland's social fabric had been torn to shreds by five years of German occupation" and that "liberal parliamentary government had no roots there." Throughout the war, the Polish government-in-exile in London maintained contact with the political parties at home. Despite barbarous German occupation, those parties succeeded in existing covertly. There was even a Polish parliament-in-exile in London.

Like the Free French of Charles de Gaulle and the free governments of Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway, the Polish government in London was ready to return home and hold free elections. It consisted almost entirely of experienced political people whose political roots were in the period when Poland did have democratically elected governments. Its

armed forces fought Nazi Germany during the battle of Britain, at Narvik, at Cassino, in Normandy and in the battle of the Atlantic. They fought for freedom. The enormous majority of the people in Poland awaited the return of the Polish government from London. It was not to be. At Yalta, Roosevelt agreed to withdraw recognition of the government-in-exile. In July 1945, the Western allies recognized the quiescent Communist government installed by the Red Army.

JIM PRICE, Trieste, Italy.

Mr. Jakobson writes: "A solid East Germany is a guarantee of stability in Europe — a stability based on Germany's continued division. This remains the hard rock of common interest between the two blocs." Does he really believe that with glasnost spreading all over Eastern Europe, East Germany can be exempted without the use of force? And what would the East German people choose if self-determination were granted to them?

Mr. Jakobson's model should make allowance for human rights and moral values — and for the idea that a unified Germany can be peaceful.

WALTER KOCK, Bodensee, Austria.

More Faith in Israel, Please

A. M. Rosenthal's concern for Israel's security is doubtless well-meant, but it is somewhat paranoid. ("Israel Will Not Play Dead, America — Like It or Not," Dec. 21.) If he knew what Israel had in its military arsenal, he would be less concerned about its ability to defend itself.

The problem is that this enormous power is useless against teen-agers who

hurt stones or petrol bombs and bare their chests defying "tough" (in reality, mostly softhearted) Israeli paratroopers to shoot. An independent Palestinian state on the West Bank, as wisely envisaged by the sages of San Francisco in 1947, is the only true solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. And it is also the only way of putting Palestinian intentions to the test.

The choice will be theirs: either to live with us in peace (yes, I am Israeli) or to become extinct in 48 hours by the agency of the aforementioned arsenal.

Does Mr. Rosenthal honestly believe that a Palestinian state could accomplish what a plethora of Arab states failed to accomplish in the past 40 years? A little more faith in the Jewish brain and Israeli brawn is an urgent desideratum in friends of Israel like Mr. Rosenthal.

B. MARGALIT, Hochschule für Jüdische Studien, Heidelberg.

The press keeps talking about "occupied territory." The term used to be employed when a powerful country invaded a weaker one without a declaration of war. Examples are China and Tibet, or the Soviet Union and the Baltic states. Territory taken as a result of war was called "conquered territory."

In this connection it should be noted that the land acquired by Israel has been taken as the result of war forced upon Israel by Islamic states.

Kurds, an Islamic people who far outnumber Palestinians and have always wanted their own homeland, are ignored by fellow Moslems. Is it possible that this is so because the Palestinians can be used as an ideological weapon against Israel and the Kurds cannot?

SAMUEL J. GORDEN, Vienna.

Night Cruise on the Saigon: It Seemed a Pleasant Idea

By Michael Richardson

HO CHI MINH CITY — "You should make an evening cruise," said Mr. Kiet as we sat at lunch in the Hotel Majestic overlooking the Saigon River, which still bears the city's former name. It seemed a pleasant idea. Mr. Kiet, a guide and interpreter, went off to make the arrangements.

The river snakes through the Mekong Delta on its way to the South China Sea. It changes course so many times that guests in the dining room on the fifth floor of the hotel who see a ship coming

upstream from the sea sometimes think the vessel is sailing serenely through jungle and emerald rice fields.

In front of the hotel, freighters and trawlers lie at anchor. Battered ferries crisscross the turbid water, carrying commuters with bicycles and traders laden with fruit, vegetables and consumer goods for sale in the burgeoning free markets of a city that seems only nominally under the control of a socialist regime.

Since the Communists took Saigon in 1975, foreign tourists have trickled in. At first they came almost exclusively from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but in the past few years they have started arriving from Australia, Western Europe and East Asia. Bus tours to handicraft centers, factories and monuments of the Vietnam War are fixtures of the tourist circuit in and around Ho Chi Minh City. Cruising on the Saigon River is not.

Our hired boat, drawn up at a concrete wharf, was hidden from view by the hawkers, strollers and fishermen who throng the bank in the evening. That was just as well. Had there been time to inspect the wooden vessel, we probably would have canceled.

Within seconds we were nosing away from the bank. The boat was about 20 feet (6 meters) long and bore all the hallmarks of old age and overuse. There were two engines, one somewhere in the bowels of the boat and the other an outboard with a propeller at the end of an extended metal tube. In Thailand they call this construction a "longtail." It powers river craft there at high speed. Ours was a very weak cousin.

Steering was done by a man on the bow who worked in haphazard combination with the man manipulating the longtail. We sat on the cabin roof in rickety reclining chairs. As the boat meandered upstream past a wartime hospital ship converted into a restaurant and a floating dock provided by the Soviet Union, a Vietnamese in jeans, T-shirt and thongs introduced himself as Captain Khoi.

"This evening," he said with an air of mystery in heavily accented French, "we can offer you Saigon by night from the river, with some dancing for your pleasure."

He retired to the back of the boat to drink beer with some others.

On the bank opposite the city are rice fields fringed with sago palms. "In 1968," said my companion, an Australian journalist, "the Vietcong fired rockets at Saigon from somewhere in there. We never knew where they would strike."

He spoke without a trace of nostalgia. As night fell, the boat entered a canal. We passed under a bridge that rumbled with the noise of motor scooters and other vehicles. At one end was an empty concrete guard post surrounded by sandbags and barbed wire. It was nice to be at peace.

About 45 minutes later we had rejoined the Saigon River when a clunking sound in the engine room suggested mechanical trouble or a complicated maneuver. Captain Khoi was standing on the bow peering ahead. Lights loomed out of the darkness, followed by the sound of music. We edged up to the railing of a big, new nightclub-restaurant on the river bank.

Suddenly about 20 men, women and children emerged from the cabin of our boat. Several of the men carried guitars. They headed straight for the band that was warming up on stage. "This is the Thanh Da cultural center," said Captain Khoi solemnly. "It has been built by the local people's committee."

"Now we know why we've come so far," muttered my friend, with the resigned air of someone who has been counted many times in Saigon. Mr. Kiet said none of the below-decks passengers said a fare. Almost in unison, we ordered him to instruct Captain Khoi to get us back to the hotel in double-quick time.

It was not to be. First the main engine conked out. Then the longtail propeller fouled in the anchor rope of a barge moored without lights in the middle of the river. There was an altercation between the Vietnamese crews.

An hour later, with both engines running fitfully, we reached the outskirts of the city and decided to abandon ship.

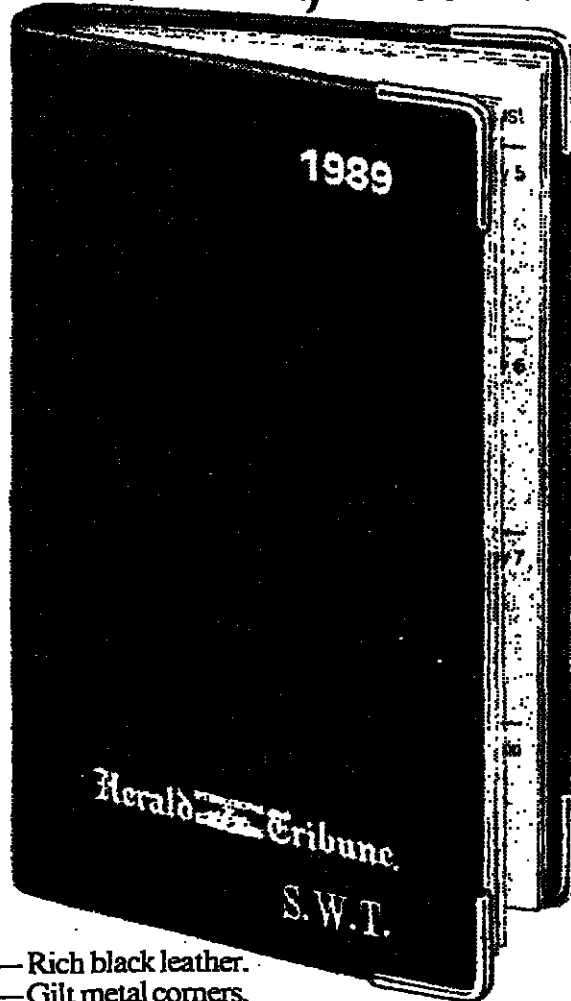
Mr. Kiet found alternative transportation, a battered taxi truck. "Special compartment reserved for foreigners," he said as he banged the door shut on us in the driver's cabin. It was more like a gas chamber. Fumes and dust came billowing up through rust holes in the floor.

After bouncing for several minutes over a rough track, we neared a main road. "Cannot," said the driver as he swung the vehicle onto a rougher, dustier track. "No license. Must avoid police."

So that was how the memorable Saigon River cruise ended. With glimpses of suburban night life. Through a glass, darkly. Wooden shacks pressing in on our track. In one, a family sat bent around a low table, eating rice and vegetables. In another, a tailor worked over a sewing machine under a single, naked bulb.

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THE BORN LEADER



Will Gorbachev Policies Destroy Leisure of the Theory Class?

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS—Dominique Mofsi, the deputy director of the French Institute of International Relations, says he sometimes feels like "a representative of an endangered species—those who are still fighting for the survival of the West."

Mr. Mofsi belongs to the West European branch of a tiny elite, the theory class of strategic thinkers, and he can feel its edifice crumbling as Mikhail S. Gorbachev does all sorts of things that the leader of an inherently expansionist Soviet Union was never supposed to do.

For starters, Mr. Gorbachev accepted an offer that the theory class believed was fashioned to be refused, the so-called zero option to abolish medium-range nuclear weapons.

The zero option was largely the handiwork of Richard N. Pede, a hard-line Pentagon alumnus and a member of the trans-Atlantic elite.

Mr. Gorbachev has continued wrecking conceptual models with his "new thinking," permitting American verification experts to poke around his nation and announcing that he intends to reduce Soviet military forces by 500,000 men and 10,000 tanks.

"It's shaking the foundations of our thinking," said Mr. Mofsi, who keeps a portrait of the defiant Sir Thomas More on his office wall to encourage an independent esprit.

From a manor at Ditchley Park outside Oxford to a luxury hotel in Munich, where the leisure of the theory class indulged and subsidized, encouraging untroubled contemplation of Big Issues, an agonizing reappraisal has been unfolding.

Does Mr. Gorbachev's new thinking mean irrelevance for the heavily militarized brand of thinking that the theory class has been supplying since the cold war began? Could jobs be threatened?

Happily for them, and hardly surprisingly, the thinkers of the strategic circuit have decided that the answer is no.

But after a fright, they have resolved that their industry needs some intellectual restructuring to avoid Gorbachev-induced obsolescence.

"There is retreating," said Richard R. Burt, the U.S. ambassador to Bonn, a roaming plenipotentiary to the elite's many seminars. "A lot of nuclear strategists are hustling to learn about economics and international finance."

Like many of his caste, Mr. Burt cautions that there is nothing irreversible about the Gorbachev phenomenon, that the Soviet leader could moulit into his own hard-liner should *perestroika* and *glasnost* fail to produce a more vigorous nation. Vigilance is the watchword. Swords are not yet plowshares.

"The strategic-affairs community has been focusing on the problem of an expansionist Soviet Union for 40 years," Mr. Burt continued. "But this guy might not make it. What are the implications of a crumbling empire—could it become a desperate Soviet Union?"

West Germany has the highest per capita density of strategic thinkers in Western Europe, including a raft of "peace researchers" who regard the Soviet Union as a benign and frightened superpower.

In Munich, Josef Joffe, foreign editor

of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, predicted confidently that "the theory class will always be in business."

"If one conflict recedes, other conflicts will raise their ugly heads," Mr. Joffe said. "We will talk about economic warfare, Soviet psychological warfare and the politics of imperial disintegration."

He said he was involved in two major think-tank studies on the future of U.S. troops in Europe, a clear growth area in West German angst. And he observed that, though nuclear experts will be less in demand, graduate students who aspire to join the strategic freemasonry should move quickly into the subject of conventional disarmament.

Some thinkers say Mr. Gorbachev has actually been good for business, jolting the strategic elite out of well-worn ruts and uncovering new dilemmas and conundrums—the stuff of many seminars, monographs, books and weekends to Oxford and West Berlin.

Will Europe actually feel safer with fewer nuclear weapons, which have up to now made war unthinkable? Is the fading of superpower rivalry opening a fascinating era (and untamed topic) of superpower cooperation in damping conflicts elsewhere in the world?

"No, no, no — unemployment is not around the corner," insisted François Heisbourg, the Frenchman who is now director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. "I can tell you it's going to be a lot more fun than going over and over again the same arguments about the window of vulnerability, first-strike capacity and the 24 notches of nuclear deterrence."

Charting under the watchful eye of the martyred Thomas More, Mr. Mofsi noted that another growth area for research institutions was Third World conflicts.

"In the Third World, we are selling 20th-century weapons to people who have the emotions of the 19th century," the Frenchman said.

But whatever dangers Mr. Gorbachev might pose to the theory class, Mr. Mofsi said he could not repress a feeling of elation. "If you believe in democracy," he said, "you feel that your side has won the war."

Norway Says Soviets Are Bolstering Fleet

OSLO — Norway said Tuesday that the Soviet Union had considerably strengthened its northern fleet, based on the Kola Peninsula in the Arctic, by adding a new aircraft carrier and a huge nuclear-powered cruiser.

Colonel Gullow Gjeseth of the Norwegian Defense Command said the vessels had been transferred in the last two weeks.

"This represents a very significant reinforcement," he said.

"These are two of the most modern and hard-hitting surface vessels they have."

Norway shares a border with the Soviet Union.

The northern fleet, based at Murmansk, would play a vital role in control of Atlantic shipping lanes linking the United States with Europe in time of war.

Colonel Gjeseth said the 28,000-ton Kirov-class cruiser Mikhail Koshin was moved from the Leningrad shipyards, where it was built, to the northern fleet last weekend.

He said the Soviet Union previously had only three such cruisers, the largest warships built since World War II apart from aircraft carriers.

Two of them were with the northern fleet; the third was with the Pacific fleet.

They have a top speed of more than 30 knots and are 250 meters (270 yards) long. They carry 20 cruise missiles and helicopters for anti-submarine warfare.

Colonel Gjeseth said the Kiev-class aircraft carrier Baku was transferred to the northern fleet two weeks ago. Two carriers of this type were with the northern fleet and two were with the Pacific fleet, he said.



Mrs. Regina Gordilho, left, in a recent demonstration in Rio de Janeiro demanding an end to police violence in the Brazilian capital.

Mother Fights Rio Police in Son's Death

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — When the police make raids in the shantytowns of Rio de Janeiro, they often shoot first and ask questions later, apparently confident that the families of innocent victims are too poor to dare complain about police brutality.

But when five policemen beat a physical education student to death in March last year, he turned out to be from a prosperous Rio family and his mother, Regina Gordilho, decided that at least on this occasion the traditional abuse of power by the Brazilian police would not go unpunished.

First, she sought an audience with the state governor, Wellington Moreira Franco, who promised that justice would be done. Next, she found witnesses to the murder of her 24-year-old son, Marcello, and persuaded them to give evidence. Finally, constantly nudging newspaper editors, she kept press interest in the case alive.

Yet, in the months that followed, Mrs. Gordilho saw the police and the courts closing ranks against her. There was a suggestion by investigators that Marcello might have died of heart failure, while some policemen claimed that cocaine had been found on him.

Finally, when most witnesses refused to testify after receiving death threats, homicide charges against the five policemen were dropped. The case was then handled by a special military court, which gave each of the accused an 18-month suspended sentence for exceeding his authority and ordered all five back to work.

"I saw there was no justice in this country so I took my case to the streets," the 54-year-old mother said. "I began demonstrating with a sign outside the main police precinct, in front of the governor's palace and in city plazas, and I'd tell everyone I could about what had happened to Marcello."

Soon, families of other victims of police violence began telling her their stories. "I quickly realized that Marcello was not an isolated case but rather part of a generalized problem, particularly for the poor," she recalled. "The fight for justice for Marcello became the fight to clean up the entire police force."

Mrs. Gordilho decided to pursue her new cause in politics. Running as a candidate for the left-leaning opposition Democratic Labor Party in municipal elections Nov. 15, she won a seat on the 42-member City Council. A few weeks later, her party selected her to be president of the council, giving her a political visibility far beyond anything she had imagined.

"In Brazil, politics are terribly discredited," she said in an interview. "No one believes in any authority, be it the president, ministers, congress or governors. But there has to be renewal and change. I must show my sons and grandsons that it is possible to improve things, that we have no right to give up."

The case of Marcello still haunts her. Tears streamed down her face as she recounted witnesses' descriptions of how an argument over identity cards led the police to



In a class of its own

In the fiercely competitive clipper races from Australia to England, one name stood out, "Cutty Sark".

A hundred years later, Cutty Sark Scots Whisky maintains the same tradition of outstanding quality and style, a distinctive and delicate whisky in a class of its own.



In Cabinet Shuffle, Takeshita Keeps Key Ministers and Party Leaders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita shuffled the cabinet Tuesday as expected, retaining several of his most powerful ministers and party leaders and dealing no surprises.

Mr. Takeshita brought 15 new but mostly familiar officials into the cabinet and retained Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, Finance Minister Tatsuji Murayama, the director-general of the Defense Agency, Kichiro Tazawa, and the chief cabinet secretary, Keizo Obuchi.

Among the most important ministries to see a change in leadership were Justice, Education and International Trade and Industry.

The appointees were believed to be free of involvement in the Recruit Cosmos stock-trading scandal, which led to the downfall earlier this month of Finance Minister Kichiro Miyazawa. Mr. Murayama was appointed last week to succeed Mr. Miyazawa.

Political analysts said Mr. Takeshita had chosen to clear the air after Mr. Miyazawa's resignation and following the passage of the unpopular tax reform bills in parliament, which Mr. Takeshita supported.

The changes came before partial Senate elections scheduled for July and a possible general election later next year.

"You could say it was the right time to start over in accordance with the political rhythm," said Kuniko Inaguchi, a political scientist at Sophia University in Tokyo.

But Rei Shiratori, professor of political science at Tokai University, said: "This is a meaningless reshuffle. There were no big changes at all."

It was the first time that Mr. Takeshita reorganized his cabinet since he became prime minister in November 1987.

Analysts said Mr. Takeshita retained the top three leaders in the governing Liberal Democratic Party to maintain continuity. They were the secretary-general of the party, Shintaro Abe, the chairman of the General Council, Masayoshi Ito, and the chairman of the Policy Research Council, Michio Watanabe.

Mr. Takeshita has said that the person chosen to head the Justice Ministry would work to clean up politics after the stock-trading scandal. He appointed the former

JAPAN: Southeast Asians Growing Wary of Tokyo

(Continued from page 1)

tion to see the West generally, but more importantly the U.S. in particular, as simply another large power bent on achieving its own immediate needs no matter what the consequence to others."

A report issued in September by the Trilateral Commission—a private study group of influential Europeans, Japanese and North Americans—said that among the Asian countries, only China had attracted deep and sustained interest from Europe.

Elsewhere in the region, the report noted, "Europe has either failed to keep pace with what is happening, or has viewed East Asia's advance with alarm."

Two-way trade between ASEAN and Japan was worth \$35.1 billion in 1987. Trade with the United States totaled \$27.5 billion, while with the European Community it was about 19 billion ECUs (\$22.2 billion).

The report by the Trilateral Commission contained figures showing that by the end of 1988, Japan was the biggest cumulative investor in ASEAN, although Europe was still the leader in Malaysia and Singapore, while the United States was ahead in the Philippines.

But economists said that in 1987 and 1988 Japanese investment in ASEAN outpaced the flow from both the United States and Europe. In Singapore and Malaysia, for example, Japan is now the top investor.

Asia's share of total Japanese investment overseas in the year to last March rose 109 percent, to \$4.9 billion, much faster than any other region, as companies based in Japan set up cheaper manufacturing and operating bases in other East Asian countries.

Projections by the Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry show that overseas investment by Japanese firms is likely to grow by an average of 14 percent a year over the next 12 years.

Senjio Chowdhury, senior economist at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith (Singapore) Pte., said that "if the Asian component of this incremental investment were to grow even at a very conservative 20 percent per annum, it implies an average of \$17.5 billion being invested in Asia every year between now and 2000."

He added that, with Asian businessmen and officials voicing complaints about Japanese business practices, "the potential for a backlash against the Japanese at some point cannot entirely be ruled out."

A survey of 120 businessmen from Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines published last month by the Japanese Association of Corporate Executives found that 45 percent expressed resentment at what was perceived to be Japan's overbearing presence in Southeast Asia.

Complaints included the deluge of Japanese goods into the region, pressures of Japanese competition on local firms and what is often called the arrogance of some Japanese businessmen.

ASEAN officials said that while Japan had increased its imports of manufactured and processed goods from Southeast Asia in 1988, the pace was not nearly fast enough to

Boy Dies at Russian Roulette

MADRID — A Spanish teenager killed himself playing Russian roulette with friends, using a revolver from his father's gun collection, police said on Tuesday.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+ 1/4
General	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+ 1/4
General	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+ 1/4
General	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,234,567

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4
124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	124 1/4

Tuesday's

NYSE

Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	123.45	+0.12
Declined	123.45	-0.12
Unchanged	123.45	0.00
New High	123.45	+0.12
New Low	123.45	-0.12

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
Declined	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45
Unchanged	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
New High	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
New Low	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+ 1/4
General	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+ 1/4
General	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+ 1/4
General	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
Declined	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45
Unchanged	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
New High	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
New Low	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45

NYSE Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	123.45	+0.12
Declined	123.45	-0.12
Unchanged	123.45	0.00
New High	123.45	+0.12
New Low	123.45	-0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Net	High	Low
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
123.45	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45

Dow Jones Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
Declined	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45
Unchanged	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
New High	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
New Low	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
Declined	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45
Unchanged	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
New High	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
New Low	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45

NASDAQ Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	123.45	+0.12
Declined	123.45	-0.12
Unchanged	123.45	0.00
New High	123.45	+0.12
New Low	123.45	-0.12

AMEX Stock Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
Declined	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45
Unchanged	123.45	0.00	123.45	123.45
New High	123.45	+0.12	123.45	123.45
New Low	123.45	-0.12	123.45	123.45

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Lower in Slow Trading

NEW YORK—Prices closed lower Tuesday in sluggish trading on the New York Stock Exchange, pressured by a lack of buyers after the long holiday weekend and profit-taking late in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 8.57 points on Friday, fell 6.25 to close at 2,162.68.

Declines led advances by more than a 7-5 ratio. Big Board volume totaled 87.49 million shares, up from 81.76 million traded on Friday.

The market held in a tight trading range throughout most of the session, with prices falling slightly at the opening, rebounding at times to mixed levels amid some buying of blue chips but retreating late in the session as investors sought to take profits following the advance on Friday.

Broad-market indexes also declined. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.48 to 155.58. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index tumbled 1.04 to 276.83. The price of an average share lost 10 cents.

Analysts predicted sluggish sessions would be the rule for the last four trading days of the year. Money managers have completed most of their year-end portfolio adjustments, they said, while blue chips and a few takeover-related issues seemed to be the only stocks attracting any buyers.

"It looks like people forgot the Christmas holiday was over," said Al Goldman, a market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Goldman said Tuesday's session suffered from a softening in the bond market and some profit-taking late in the session. "One major concern for this rally," he warned, "is a further weakening in the bond market."

Other analysts, however, expected stock prices to resume their upward climb shortly despite the Tuesday weakness.

"The trend is up," said Hildegarde Zagorski, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., noting the market has posted weekly gains since mid-November.

Paradyne was the most active issue, up 4% to 10. American Telephone & Telegraph said it would buy the Florida telecommunications equipment maker for about \$10.25 a share, or \$250 million. AT&T fell 1/4 to 54 1/2.

American Brands was second on the active list, up 1 1/2 to 69 1/2. Unilever may make a \$90-a-share bid to acquire the tobacco and consumer products giant. Pacific Telesis was third, off 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Among blue chips, IBM fell 1/4 to 124 1/2. General Electric fell 1/4 to 44 1/4 and General Motors 1/4 to 85 1/4.

Rezone fell 1/4 to 22 despite news Sunshine Mining agreed to acquire the petroleum products maker for \$28 a share in cash and securities.

Prices closed lower in slow trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The American Stock Exchange index dropped 0.78 to close at 301.44. The price of an average share lost 3 cents. Declines led advances by about a 7-5 ratio.

Wang Labs class B led the Amex issues, off 1/4 to 8 1/4.

12 Month High Low Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High Low Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High Low Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High Low Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High Low Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
AA	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2

(Continued on next left-hand page)

مركز الامم

AMEX Most Active									
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	High
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00

AMEX Stock Index									
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	High
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00
1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00	99.00	+0.50	1000	100.00

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Office Automation

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1988

for creative tasks.

Panasonic
Office Automation

MADISON AVENUE

Ads Again Reach for Stars Following Shuttle Success

By BRUCE HOROVITZ
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — There has been a lingering black hole in the advertising world: outer space. Within days of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in January 1986, Ford Motor Co., for one, killed costly commercials that not only showed the shuttle but even compared its shape to that of Ford's Aerostar minivan. Ford officials figured it was senseless — if not tasteless — to risk reminding people of the worst U.S. space disaster.

But, almost three years and two successful shuttle launches later, advertising's use of outer space is making a rapid re-entry. Faster than you can say Luke Skywalker, auto advertising is back in the cosmos. This time, however, Ford has company: Oldsmobile and Hyundai also are reaching for the stars.

"It is no coincidence that auto advertisers are attracted to space," said Joel Steckel, associate professor of marketing at Columbia University in New York. "Automobiles are the best way for people to tell other people who they are. Commercially that is set in space tell car buyers that their cars can make them a part of the future."

The advertising opportunity is a natural. Not only are the aerodynamic exteriors of cars continuing to look more like space ships, but interiors, too, often look like cockpits.

Other companies are climbing into space suits. On Jan. 2, RJR Nabisco Inc. plans to air a two-minute spot for its Nabisco brands that mimics the space shuttle landing from the film "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." And the makers of Glad trash bags recently began airing an ad that shows two astronauts collecting floating debris left behind by space explorers.

But auto advertisers seem to be returning to space in the greatest numbers. Hyundai, the South Korean compact carmaker, has gone intergalactic in introducing its new Sonata, a roomier midsize car. To get across the message, Hyundai will begin airing a series of TV ads next week that are a play on the word "space." The ads, created by the New York ad agency Backer Spielvogel Bates, discuss all the "space" in the car.

One ad, called "Close Encounters," shows a young couple coming upon a Sonata in a moonlight setting. "A space vehicle has landed," the announcer says. "It has been identified as a new Sonata." In the other ad, a "floating family" of five drifts from space into the car as the announcer says: "Space — the last frontier. It has been conquered by the Sonata."

Likewise, Oldsmobile is running an aggressive ad campaign that features two commercials with space themes. One ad has the "Star Trek" hero, William Shatner, and his daughter, Melanie, comparing the ride in a Cutlass Supreme to that of a spaceship. And in another commercial, the astronaut Scott Carpenter and his son, Jay, discover that riding in a Cutlass is a lot easier than riding in a spaceship.

"The strategy called for advertising that looked technically advanced," said Dave Colwell, creative director and vice president at the Chicago ad firm Leo Burnett, which creates Oldsmobile commercials. "We went along about trying to get John Glenn or Neil Armstrong, but neither of them were available."

Even the name of Ford's newest model, Probe, was pulled right out of the U.S. space program, company officials say. And the commercial for it features the actress Lindsay Wagner apparently walking through a Ford Probe like a "Star Trek" character talking through the walls of a spaceship.

"We figured a futuristic car should have a futuristic setting," said Philip Jeonon, chairman of the Los Angeles ad firm Delaney & Associates, which created the ad for the Ford Dealers Advertising Association of Southern California. "There's a mystery about space, I guess."

Sunshine To Buy Rexene

Market Questions Funding of Deal

DALLAS — Sunshine Mining Co. said Tuesday that it had tentatively agreed to acquire Rexene Corp. for about \$868 million, but the stock market reacted negatively to the deal and analysts said the financing was uncertain.

Stock of Rexene, a petroleum products maker, rose last week on reports that it was being acquired. Sunshine offered \$22 a share in an unspecified mix of cash and stock.

But shares of Rexene, which is partly owned by two partnerships controlled by Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. employees and a Drexel affiliate, fell \$2.50 a share to \$22 on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday. The stock began last week at \$16.375.

Sunshine did not say how it would pay for the acquisition.

Analysts said the news that Sunshine was the bidder came as a surprise. Ivan Ohlenky of J. P. Morgan & Co. said Sunshine, a silver, gold, and oil and gas producer, has reported losses since 1985, and he said he expected it to have losses of 75 cents a share this year.

An arbitrator said of the Sunshine offering, "It's a letter of intent from someone with no money."

Although Sunshine had begun a turnaround, analysts said the acquisition could strain its balance sheet.

Michael Boswell, Sunshine's chairman, said that the deal would be part of a strategy to acquire a third business line, related to natural resources but counter-cyclical to his company's current operations.

But a cautious metals analyst who asked not to be identified said there could be concerns that the companies' businesses may not fit each other well. "The downstream part of petrochemicals is just as cyclical as the upstream," he said. "It doesn't make any sense."

A possible benefit from the combination was offered by Gilliam Joseph Littlejohn & Levy, an investment firm that holds 8.8 million Rexene shares. Gilliam Joseph said Sunshine has about \$175 million of tax loss carryforwards that could be used to shield Rexene income.

The investment firm joined with Drexel and some of its employees this year to buy Rexene, which was spun off from Burlington Northern Inc. in 1983, when it was known as El Paso Products.



World Airlines Face Merger Binge

Major Carriers Seek Growth With Foreign Alliances

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The airline industry could be on the edge of a new wave of mergers that some industry analysts believe eventually will create a handful of super-carriers from combinations of U.S., European and Pacific airlines.

In recent months, there have been several indications that more solid links are being established between airlines worldwide.

In October, Scandinavian Airlines System paid \$50 million for the right to acquire up to 10 percent of Texas Air Corp. and signed a major marketing agreement with the largest U.S. airline company.

In December, American Airlines joined Japan Air Lines, Qantas Airlines of Australia and British Airways of New Zealand in taking majority control of Air New Zealand. Under the terms of the agreement, American and Japan Air will each take a 7.5 percent stake in the carrier.

United Airlines, which already shares terminals and has a broad cooperative agreement with British Airways, was approached by a major European carrier about swapping equity interests in each other's airline. The offer was declined.

In addition, Ansett Airlines of Australia owns about 10 percent of America West Airlines, a small carrier based in Phoenix, Arizona. And Japan Air Lines has asked permission from the U.S. government to buy 20 percent of Hawaiian Airlines.

"I feel very strongly that we're going to see half a dozen or so major international carriers," said George James of Airline Economics Inc., which does research and analysis of the airline industry. "It could be within three to five years."

Substantial regulatory barriers exist now in many countries that would prevent a foreign carrier from outright ownership of a domestic airline.

But shareholder moves taken so far amount to "a foot in the door," said Paul Karos, an analyst at First Boston Corp. None of the stakes acquired so far is large enough to give a foreign airline any degree of control.

It is not clear who the survivors would be worldwide if the trend moves forward. The Pacific region boasts Japan Air and other strong carriers. Europe ranks British Airways and Air France among its giants. But American, United and Texas Air are three of the world's largest airline companies and have proven their ability to survive a fiercely competitive climate such as the one that has thinned the ranks of U.S. carriers over the past decade.

Eight major airlines now control 94 percent of the air travel market in the United States, after a decade of consolidation in which 214 air carriers disappeared from the market. But with the merger activity largely played out in the United States, the trend is now moving overseas and is almost certain to raise questions about the impact on fares, safety and regulation.

Several factors are driving the airlines' push to stretch beyond their borders for new business partners.

For one thing, U.S. airlines expect that their best chances for growth will come from overseas rather than domestic travel. Although traffic was strong this fall, domestic air travel grew just 0.2 percent in the first nine months of the year. In contrast, international traffic carried by U.S. airlines grew 16 percent during the first nine months of 1988.

Another driving force behind the anticipated

Japan Reports Rise in Current Account Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's current account surplus in November grew 14 percent from the same month in 1987, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday, as growing exports led to the second consecutive year-to-year rise.

The \$6.76 billion surplus in the measure of trade in goods and services was an 8 percent rise from October after seasonal adjustments.

The surplus totaled 833 billion yen, up 3.7 percent from a year earlier and up 2.9 percent from October after seasonal adjustments.

The ministry said the merchandise trade surplus totaled \$7.56 billion, up 12.9 percent from a year earlier but down 3.8 percent from October. The trade surplus also widened for the second consecutive month.

The surpluses often are criticized by Japan's trading partners, and analysts said sharper reactions could be expected after two straight monthly rises.

Exports climbed 18.8 percent from a year earlier, to \$22.18 billion, while imports jumped 22.2 percent, to \$15.42 billion, the ministry said. October, exports had advanced 14.1 percent while imports gained 12.2 percent.

"The swollen trade surplus was the main factor for the increase in the current account surplus in November," said a ministry spokesman. "Imports increased substantially but exports also grew sizably."

The current account surplus increased 10.1 percent in October, the first year-to-year gain in 10 months, mainly because of decreased oil imports. (UPI, AFP)

French Deficit In Trade Shrank In November

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's trade deficit shrank to a provisional, seasonally adjusted 3.7 billion francs (\$616 million) in November from a revised 4.3 billion franc deficit in October, the government said Tuesday.

For the first 11 months the deficit totaled 31 billion francs, compared with 31.2 billion over the same period in 1987. The government had previously estimated the October deficit at 4 billion francs.

The November figures showed a drop in French food exports — 2.7 billion francs, compared with 3.9 billion in October — but a cut in the energy deficit, to 4.6 billion francs from 6 billion francs.

France's trade with its principal partners in the European Community worsened in November, sliding to a deficit of 4.9 billion francs, compared with 3.9 billion in October. (Reuters, AFP)

Currency Rates

Currency	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31
Australian dollar	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
British pound	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100
Canadian dollar	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500
Deutsche mark	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Japanese yen	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00
New Zealand dollar	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500
Swedish krona	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000
Swiss franc	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800
Taiwan dollar	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Japanese Electronics Glow, Despite Incursions

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's electronics industry in 1988 grew at its fastest pace in more than four years, industry officials said this week, despite remarkable gains by South Korea in what used to be Japan's undisputed territory: exporting videocassette recorders and other consumer electronics to the United States.

Figures released by the Electronic Industries Association of Japan showed factory revenue from electronic goods soared 12.9 percent, to 21.2 trillion yen (\$169.7 billion). At the beginning of the year, the most optimistic manufacturers had predicted 7 percent growth for 1988.

The biggest advances came in semiconductor chips, which gained 29 percent, and home video cameras, sales of which increased 36 percent.

But some Japanese electronics makers have been unimpressed by the success of South Korea, which now accounts for nearly 20 percent of the videotape recorders imported by the United States. In 1985, by comparison, only 3.5 percent

Seoul Predicts Surplus Of \$14 Billion for '88

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — South Korea's current account surplus is expected to be greater than \$14 billion this year, sharply wider than \$9.85 billion last year, the Bank of Korea said Tuesday.

The central bank said South Korea's current account surplus for the January-November period was \$12.57 billion, compared with \$8.84 billion in the like period of 1987. The current account measures trade in goods and services as well as certain fees and transfers.

Bank of Korea officials said the surplus was expected to surpass \$14 billion by the end of 1988, despite government efforts to hold it to last year's level.

The officials said the surplus was due largely to brisk commodity exports, despite the continuing appreciation of South Korea's currency, the won, against the dollar.

The Economic Planning Agency said in mid-December that it expected the surplus to decline to \$9.5 billion in 1989, from a peak of \$13.8 billion this year.

The central bank said South Korea recorded a merchandise trade surplus of \$9.9 billion in the first 11 months of the year. Exports increased by 29.6 percent to \$53.4 billion and imports rose by 26.1 percent to \$43.5 billion.

South Korea's trade surplus with the United States during the period was \$7.6 billion, down 11.8 percent

Interest Rates

Currency	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31
Australian dollar	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
British pound	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100
Canadian dollar	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500
Deutsche mark	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
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Swedish krona	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000
Swiss franc	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800
Taiwan dollar	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

AT&T To Buy Paradyne For \$250 Million in Cash

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Tuesday that it had agreed to pay \$250 million to acquire Paradyne Corp., the maker of communications equipment that pleaded guilty last year of attempting to defraud the U.S. government.

Last Thursday, AT&T agreed to acquire Eaton Financial Services of Boston for about \$71 million in stock. It said it would pay \$10.25 in cash for all the shares outstanding of Paradyne, based in Largo, Florida, financing the acquisition from "internal sources."

Paradyne's stock jumped \$4.74 a share Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, closing at \$10 after having been the day's most actively traded issue with more than three million shares changing hands. AT&T stock lost 25 cents, closing at \$28.875. It was the fifth most active stock, 954,000 shares being traded.

The tender offer, which is to begin this week, is subject to at least 50.1 percent of Paradyne's stock being tendered.

Paradyne, which develops and makes data communications equipment, was fined \$1.2 million in March 1987 for conspiring to defraud the Social Security Administration in 1981. Prosecutors alleged that the company unfairly won a \$100 million contract, the largest ever awarded by that agency, and did not have ready the equipment it said it had.

As part of a plea agreement, the government dropped six other counts of bribery and making false statements, and Robert S. Wiggins agreed to resign as chairman, president and chief executive officer of Paradyne.

Paradyne hasn't had a profitable year since 1984. It lost \$2.6 million last year, \$38.5 million in 1986 and \$31.2 million in 1985. This October, it said it had written off about \$26 million in losses for the third quarter.

AT&T plans to merge the data communications equipment operations of Paradyne and AT&T, with the new entity becoming a subsidiary of AT&T. John Mitcham, president and chief executive officer of Paradyne, will head that unit.

"Merging these lines will enable this new AT&T subsidiary to offer an even more comprehensive line of products," said Jack Butler, AT&T vice president for product management and marketing.

Paradyne had 1987 worldwide sales of \$223 million, with assets totaling \$243 million. It distributes products in 47 countries and employs 2,600 people worldwide. AT&T had 1987 revenue of \$33.6 billion. It generally does not publicly report sales, assets or employees for most of its individual business units.

Israel Devalues Currency To Halt Market Speculation

JERUSALEM — Israel devalued the shekel by about 5 percent against the dollar on Tuesday to try to stem currency speculation before the expected announcement next month of an economic austerity program.

The Bank of Israel said the first devaluation since January 1987 was "a reaction to the renewed increase in the purchase of foreign currency by the public in the last few days."

The central bank said the devaluation meant the U.S. dollar would now buy 1.68 shekels, compared with 1.59 at the previous fixed rate.

The move appeared to be a setback for Shimon Peres, the new finance minister, who said on taking office last week that there would be no devaluation without cuts in the state budget and an agreement on wage restraint.

Bankers, industrialists and economists had expected a larger devaluation of about 15 percent in early January as part of an economic recovery package on which Mr. Peres is holding talks with trade unions and employers.

But dealers said that, with currency reserves that are now worth \$4.2 billion being depleted at a rate of \$800 million a month, pressure was so strong that the central bank was forced into an earlier, smaller devaluation.

Mr. Peres also was under pressure from exporters, who say their profit margin has been wiped out

Court Ends Farben Suit

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The Karlsruhe Federal Court rejected Tuesday a last bid by the company liquidating what remains of the former German chemical giant I.G. Farben to recover accounts seized in the United States during World War II and auctioned off.

I.G. Farben Industrie in Abwicklung AG had appealed a ruling made against it last March by the Frankfurt Court of Appeals. Since 1948, it had been suing Union Bank of Switzerland for 120 million Deutsche marks (now about \$67 million).

I.G. Farben, which used concentration camp inmates and prisoners of war as slave labor and made the Zyklon-B gas used in Nazi gas chambers, was broken up by the Allies in 1950. Frankfurt-based I.G. Farben in Abwicklung claimed the proceeds of the sale of General Aniline & Film Corp. That money, which the United States turned over to Switzerland after a long legal battle, passed to a former Farben subsidiary, Interhandel, then to Union Bank of Switzerland.

Lower West German courts had ruled that I.G. Farben had severed links to its Swiss subsidiary at the start of World War II.

Currency	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31
Australian dollar	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
British pound	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100	1.6100
Canadian dollar	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500
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New Zealand dollar	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500
Swedish krona	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000
Swiss franc	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800
Taiwan dollar	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Currency	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31
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Japanese yen	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00
New Zealand dollar	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500	0.4500
Swedish krona	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000
Swiss franc	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800	1.4800
Taiwan dollar	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

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SEARS plc
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 4th January 1989 at Kaa-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, Div. op. n° 28 of the CDRs Sears plc will be payable with Dfls. 4.84 per CDR, rep. 100 shares. (The interim dividend for the year ending 31st January 1989) 1.45p per share. Tax-credit Pst. 0.4835 = Dfls. 1.74 per CDR, rep. 100 shares. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 22nd December, 1988.

HITACHI LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 5th January 1989 at Kaa-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, Div. op. n° 32 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs Hitachi Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 30.62 per CDR, rep. 500 shares, and with Dfls. 61.24 net per CDR, rep. 1,000 shares. (Div. per record-date 30.00 1988; gross Yen 4.50 p.a.) Yen 337.50 = Dfls. 5.41 per CDR, rep. 500 shares. Yen 675 = Dfls. 10.82 per CDR, rep. 1,000 shares. (The interim dividend for the year ending 31st January 1989) 1.45p per share. Tax-credit Pst. 0.4835 = Dfls. 1.74 per CDR, rep. 100 shares. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 22nd December, 1988.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing										
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.										
17 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 180 High Low Open Close Chg.										
(Continued)										
12	25	87	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
13	26	88	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
14	27	89	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
15	28	90	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
16	29	91	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
17	30	92	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
18	31	93	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
19	32	94	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
20	33	95	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
21	34	96	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
22	35	97	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
23	36	98	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
24	37	99	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
25	38	100	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
26	39	101	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
27	40	102	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
28	41	103	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
29	42	104	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
30	43	105	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
31	44	106	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
32	45	107	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
33	46	108	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
34	47	109	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
35	48	110	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
36	49	111	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
37	50	112	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
38	51	113	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
39	52	114	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
40	53	115	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
41	54	116	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
42	55	117	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
43	56	118	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
44	57	119	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
45	58	120	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
46	59	121	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
47	60	122	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
48	61	123	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
49	62	124	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
50	63	125	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
51	64	126	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
52	65	127	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
53	66	128	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
54	67	129	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
55	68	130	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
56	69	131	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
57	70	132	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
58	71	133	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
59	72	134	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
60	73	135	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
61	74	136	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
62	75	137	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
63	76	138	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
64	77	139	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
65	78	140	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
66	79	141	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
67	80	142	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
68	81	143	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
69	82	144	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
70	83	145	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
71	84	146	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
72	85	147	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
73	86	148	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
74	87	149	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
75	88	150	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
76	89	151	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
77	90	152	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
78	91	153	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
79	92	154	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
80	93	155	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
81	94	156	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
82	95	157	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
83	96	158	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
84	97	159	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
85	98	160	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
86	99	161	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
87	100	162	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
88	101	163	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
89	102	164	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
90	103	165	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
91	104	166	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
92	105	167	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
93	106	168	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
94	107	169	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
95	108	170	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
96	109	171	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
97	110	172	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
98	111	173	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
99	112	174	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0
100	113	175	Perf	1.20	12.1	11	10	10	10	0

Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE		180 High Low		Close	
16	119	120	121	22	121
17	121	122	123	22	122
18	123	124	125	22	123
19	125	126	127	22	125
20	127	128	129	22	127
21	129	130	131	22	129
22	131	132	133	22	131
23	133	134	135	22	133
24	135	136	137	22	135
25	137	138	139	22	137
26	139	140	141	22	139
27	141	142	143	22	141
28	143	144	145	22	143
29	145	146	147	22	145
30	147	148	149	22	147
31	149	150	151	22	149
32	151	152	153	22	151
33	153	154	155	22	153
34	155	156	157	22	155
35	157	158	159	22	157
36	159	160	161	22	159
37	161	162	163	22	161
38	163	164	165	22	163
39	165	166	167	22	165
40	167	168	169	22	167
41	169	170	171	22	169
42	171	172	173	22	171
43	173	174	175	22	173
44	175	176	177	22	175
45	177	178	179	22	177
46	179	180	181	22	179
47	181	182	183	22	181
48	183	184	185	22	183
49	185	186	187	22	185
50	187	188	189	22	187
51	189	190	191	22	189
52	191	192	193	22	191
53	193	194	195	22	193
54	195	196	197	22	195
55	197	198	199	22	197
56	199	200	201	22	199
57	201	202	203	22	201
58	203	204	205	22	203
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68	223	224	225	22	223
69	225	226	227	22	225
70	227	228	229	22	227
71	229	230	231	22	229
72	231	232	233	22	231
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74	235	236	237	22	235
75	237	238	239	22	237
76	239	240	241	22	239
77	241	242	243	22	241
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80	247	248	249	22	247
81	249	250	251	22	249
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83	253	254	255	22	253
84	255	256	257	22	255
85	257	258	259	22	257
86	259	260	261	22	259
87	261	262	263	22	261
88	263	264	265	22	263
89	265	266	267	22	265
90	267	268	269	22	267
91	269	270	271	22	269
92	271	272	273	22	271
93	273	274	275	22	273
94	275	276	277	22	275
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98	283	284	285	22	283
99	285	286	287	22	285
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101	289	290	291	22	289
102	291	292	293	22	291
103	293	294	295	22	293
104	295	296	297	22	295
105	297	298	299	22	297
106	299	300	301	22	299
107	301	302	303	22	301
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109	305	306	307	22	305
110	307	308	309	22	307
111	309	310	311	22	309
112	311	312	313	22	311
113	313	314	315	22	313
114	315	316	317	22	315
115	317	318	319	22	317
116	319	320	321	22	319
117	321	322	323	22	321
118	323	324	325	22	323
119	325	326	327	22	325
120	327	328	329	22	327
121	329	330	331	22	329
122	331	332	333	22	331
123	333	334	335	22	333
124	335	336	337	22	335
125	337	338	339	22	337
126	339	340	341	22	339
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133	353	354	355	22	353
134	355	356	357	22	355
135	357	358	359	22	357
136	359	360	361	22	359
137	361	362	363	22	361
138	363	364	365	22	363
139	365	366	367	22	365
140	367	368	369	22	367
141	369	370	371	22	369
142	371	372	373	22	371
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193	473	474	475	22	473
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214	515	516	517	22	515
215	517	518	519	22	517
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221	529	530	531	22	529
222	531	532	533	22	531
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229	545	546	547	22	545
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239	565	566	567	22	565
240	567	568	569	22	567
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249	585	586	587	22	585
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252	591	592	593	22	591
253	593	594	595	22	593
254	595	596	597	22	595
255	597	598	599	22	597
256	599	600	601	22	599
257	601	602	603	22	601
258	603	604	605	22	603
259	605	606	6		

**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts.		Close	
High	Low					10s	High	Low	Quot.

A		B	
129	ASB G	13	22
130	ALB L	17	17
131	ALB L	3	12
132	ALB L	1	12
133	ALB L	1	12
134	ALB L	1	12
135	ALB L	1	12
136	ALB L	1	12
137	ALB L	1	12
138	ALB L	1	12
139	ALB L	1	12
140	ALB L	1	12
141	ALB L	1	12
142	ALB L	1	12
143	ALB L	1	12
144	ALB L	1	12
145	ALB L	1	12
146	ALB L	1	12
147	ALB L	1	12
148	ALB L	1	12
149	ALB L	1	12
150	ALB L	1	12
151	ALB L	1	12
152	ALB L	1	12
153	ALB L	1	12
154	ALB L	1	12
155	ALB L	1	12
156	ALB L	1	12
157	ALB L	1	12
158	ALB L	1	12
159	ALB L	1	12
160	ALB L	1	12
161	ALB L	1	12
162	ALB L	1	12
163	ALB L	1	12
164	ALB L	1	12
165	ALB L	1	12
166	ALB L	1	12
167	ALB L	1	12
168	ALB L	1	12
169	ALB L	1	12
170	ALB L	1	12
171	ALB L	1	12
172	ALB L	1	12
173	ALB L	1	12
174	ALB L	1	12
175	ALB L	1	12
176	ALB L	1	12
177	ALB L	1	12
178	ALB L	1	12
179	ALB L	1	12
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182	ALB L	1	12
183	ALB L	1	12
184	ALB L	1	12
185	ALB L	1	12
186	ALB L	1	12
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188	ALB L	1	12
189	ALB L	1	12
190	ALB L	1	12
191	ALB L	1	12
192	ALB L	1	12
193	ALB L	1	12
194	ALB L	1	12
195	ALB L	1	12
196	ALB L	1	12
197	ALB L	1	12
198	ALB L	1	12
199	ALB L	1	12
200	ALB L	1	12

21 1/2	13 1/2	Bowls	72	33	12	50	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+
16 1/2	8 1/2	Bowls				70				+
15 1/2	7 1/2	Bowls	25	27	17	126	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
23 1/2	18 1/2	Bowls	96	-	-	34	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+

[illegible]

12 1/2	25 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	0	-1/2	-1 1/2	-2 1/2	-3 1/2	-4 1/2	-5 1/2	-6 1/2	-7 1/2	-8 1/2	-9 1/2	-10 1/2	-11 1/2	-12 1/2	-13 1/2	-14 1/2	-15 1/2	-16 1/2	-17 1/2	-18 1/2	-19 1/2	-20 1/2	-21 1/2	-22 1/2	-23 1/2	-24 1/2	-25 1/2	-26 1/2	-27 1/2	-28 1/2	-29 1/2	-30 1/2	-31 1/2	-32 1/2	-33 1/2	-34 1/2	-35 1/2	-36 1/2	-37 1/2	-38 1/2	-39 1/2	-40 1/2	-41 1/2	-42 1/2	-43 1/2	-44 1/2	-45 1/2	-46 1/2	-47 1/2	-48 1/2	-49 1/2	-50 1/2	-51 1/2	-52 1/2	-53 1/2	-54 1/2	-55 1/2	-56 1/2	-57 1/2	-58 1/2	-59 1/2	-60 1/2	-61 1/2	-62 1/2	-63 1/2	-64 1/2	-65 1/2	-66 1/2	-67 1/2	-68 1/2	-69 1/2	-70 1/2	-71 1/2	-72 1/2	-73 1/2	-74 1/2	-75 1/2	-76 1/2	-77 1/2	-78 1/2	-79 1/2	-80 1/2	-81 1/2	-82 1/2	-83 1/2	-84 1/2	-85 1/2	-86 1/2	-87 1/2	-88 1/2	-89 1/2	-90 1/2	-91 1/2	-92 1/2	-93 1/2	-94 1/2	-95 1/2	-96 1/2	-97 1/2	-98 1/2	-99 1/2	-100 1/2
12 1/2	25 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	0	-1/2	-1 1/2	-2 1/2	-3 1/2	-4 1/2	-5 1/2	-6 1/2	-7 1/2	-8 1/2	-9 1/2	-10 1/2	-11 1/2	-12 1/2	-13 1/2	-14 1/2	-15 1/2	-16 1/2	-17 1/2	-18 1/2	-19 1/2	-20 1/2	-21 1/2	-22 1/2	-23 1/2	-24 1/2	-25 1/2	-26 1/2	-27 1/2	-28 1/2	-29 1/2	-30 1/2	-31 1/2	-32 1/2	-33 1/2	-34 1/2	-35 1/2	-36 1/2	-37 1/2	-38 1/2	-39 1/2	-40 1/2	-41 1/2	-42 1/2	-43 1/2	-44 1/2	-45 1/2	-46 1/2	-47 1/2	-48 1/2	-49 1/2	-50 1/2	-51 1/2	-52 1/2	-53 1/2	-54 1/2	-55 1/2	-56 1/2	-57 1/2	-58 1/2	-59 1/2	-60 1/2	-61 1/2	-62 1/2	-63 1/2	-64 1/2	-65 1/2	-66 1/2	-67 1/2	-68 1/2	-69 1/2	-70 1/2	-71 1/2	-72 1/2	-73 1/2	-74 1/2	-75 1/2	-76 1/2	-77 1/2	-78 1/2	-79 1/2	-80 1/2	-81 1/2	-82 1/2	-83 1/2	-84 1/2	-85 1/2	-86 1/2	-87 1/2	-88 1/2	-89 1/2	-90 1/2	-91 1/2	-92 1/2	-93 1/2	-94 1/2	-95 1/2	-96 1/2	-97 1/2	-98 1/2	-99 1/2	-100 1/2

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	4 1/2	2 1/2	Jawst	18	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
3	13%	13%	John Pd	74	13%	13%	13%
15 1/2	10%	10%	James M	78	15	16 1/2	16 1/2
7 1/2	11%	11%	James	78	15	16 1/2	16 1/2

C-O-R	
100	100
90	90
80	80
70	70
60	60
50	50
40	40
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0	0

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

11%	3	TadPrd	20	1.6	13	59	12%	12%
12%	12	TandvB			16	43	10%	10%
15%	7%	Tasty	40	2.8	16	46	21%	21%
27	14%					22	21%	21%

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AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 74			
Alcoa Inc	AmTr-bny nt	AmTr-dt prm	BowlAmer
Ches-Pfd	Comingo	CrownCap	Eastl
Holston	Jonas	Rensburg	Texaco-Cde
TotalPfd	TurnerBrdA		
NEW LOWS 18			
AmExOffd wt	AmIarcel	Entor pf	FPA Co
ForumRthr	GauAuto	GrahamFldn	HUBCO
Hydramnt	Inc-Cent	Ind-Cent	IRB-Cde pf
MoIndPfd	PoCent ASB	SPI Hld pf	UnivPfd

NOW AND THEN SOMETHING HAPPENS
TO REVOLUTIONIZE AIR TRAVEL.

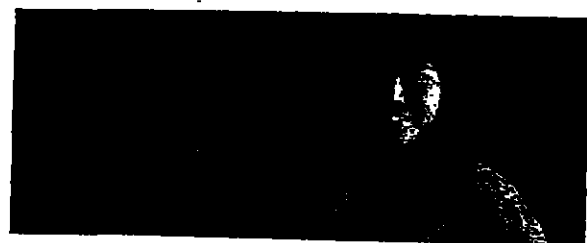
NOW.

THEN.

To call the MEGATOP 747 a revolutionary aircraft

is not an overstatement. It can fly 13,000 km

nonstop. Simply put, SLA's MEGATOP is the largest.



fastest, long-haul aircraft in the world. It will be

the first passenger aircraft ever to fly nonstop

between Singapore and London . . . cutting hours off

normal travel times; the first stretched upper deck

747 capable of flying San Francisco to Hong Kong

nonstop, or Honolulu to Singapore nonstop; and the

first of its type to serve Europe, Australia and Asia.

Let no matter how many hours our MEGATOP may

...save you, you will still have ample time to enjoy a

standard of inflight service even other airlines.

boot. The MEGATOP 747 takes you further.

1 greater comfort and less

gained Experience in:

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SINGAPORE AIRLINES



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مكتبة القرآن الكريم

Dollar Edges Higher In Quiet U.S. Trading

This week's U.S. economic data — leading economic indicators and single-family home sales — are expected to have much impact in the market, dealers said.

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Ezoe's plan was ingenious. Unless the stock was given in return for a specific favor, the transaction was probably legal. Because the stock was privately held, the amounts appeared small and there was no requirement to register the name of the recipients.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches.

The agency said entertainment and gi

Japanese executives are often given carte blanche to entertain at exclusive nightclubs and Japanese-style inns, where an evening meal can cost the equivalent of \$500 or more. Inviting clients for golf and exchanging gifts are other cus-

With his eye on the computer and telecommunications businesses, he turned first to NTT, whose help is critical for success in that area.

By Jonathan Everingham

In general, there was no lasting concern in the financial markets that the dollar would get out of hand in either direction. Businesses were not faced with revamping their marketing or investment decisions, as they do when currencies make unexpected reversals.

Unless there is cooperation, on intervention and on such policy issues as the level of interest rates, the dollar is much more likely to swing wildly or to tumble.

The main downward pressure on the dol-

The dollar may be supported early in the year, however, by higher U.S. interest rates. The Federal Reserve began pushing up interest rates in mid-December and could push them further.

economists say. A weaker dollar has allowed U.S. manufacturers to keep down the prices of their goods in foreign currencies, thus making them easier to sell abroad.

(Continued from page 1)

ahead, they aren't seeing a recession, but they do see a weakening economy," he said. That makes consumers cautious about spending.

supply and therefore can demand higher wages. But the unemployment rate has been low for months, and so far wages have not risen noticeably.

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Herald Tribune

Reaching More Than
a Third of a Million
Readers in 164 Countries
Around the World.

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Reaching More Than
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Readers in 164 Countries
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SPORTS

And Now the Case For West Virginia

Three U.S. college football teams — Notre Dame, West Virginia and Miami — go into the bowl games Jan. 2 with hopes of emerging as national champion. This is the second in a series on those teams.

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — You don't have to see the vigorous shaking of West Virginia Coach Don Nehlen's head. You can hear it.

The Mountaineers play Notre Dame in the Fiesta Bowl for one of those perfect college football benders, a hype-soaked game of undefeated teams that by all rights should determine the national champion. But even if the third-ranked Mountaineers do the unthinkable and upset the top-ranked Fighting Irish, they may not be voted No. 1 in the polls. The mere mention of that sets Nehlen's head going like one of those dolls with a loose spring for a neck. "I mean, you'd have to be silly," he said.

His speech is an exercise stream of resolute stutters like "non-sense," and "heavens" and jumbled, mystified half phrases like "unless I'm awful dumb..." Hadn't the Mountaineers defeated 11 consecutive teams? The prevailing philosophy in the polls has been that a team must be given due credit for negotiating its schedule without a loss, no matter how weak or what the circumstances.

That is, unless that team happens to come from the less-than-dominant East; never has had a national-championship contender before, much less an 11-0 record; and plays only two winning teams all season. When that is added to the fact that Miami, the defending national champion, is ranked No. 2 and its one loss to a murderers row of a schedule was by one point to Notre Dame — then there is trouble in "them that hills." And that will do for the backwater jokes, something else the Mountaineers have had about enough of.

"I just feel this," offensive lineman Rick Phillips said. "If we beat the No. 1 team in the country, then we're No. 1. And I'm not going to fight about it beforehand."

But it is being debated. If West Virginia defeats Notre Dame, and if Miami defeats No. 6 Nebraska in the Orange Bowl, as is widely predicted, then No. 1 becomes a matter for the Associated Press media and the United Press.

International coaches' polls. So, Nehlen and the Mountaineers and Miami Coach Jimmy Johnson and the Hurricanes have spent considerable time lobbying the voters.

This has made for a touchy, argumentative situation, and it even may be reaching feud proportions. "Jimmy Johnson doesn't tell you he barely beat Arkansas," Nehlen said.

Of course, the natural impartial judge is Notre Dame, which could resolve the issue by beating the Mountaineers and maintaining the No. 1 ranking. But the Irish are staying out of it.

So West Virginia is left to state its own case, and it is one that is some merit, even if its schedule was truly a weakling: among others, the Mountaineers played Bowling Green, Fullerton State, East Carolina and Cincinnati. Of the normal contenders for the Lambert Trophy, awarded to the best team in the East, Pittsburgh was ranked just briefly before sliding to a 6-5 record and Penn State ended with its first losing record in 30 years at 5-6.

Only Syracuse, 9-1, except for its loss to West Virginia, could be considered a worthy opponent. The Orangemen were the lone team on the Mountaineers' schedule, to four on Notre Dame's and six on Miami's.

The Mountaineers tried to compensate by scoring as many points as possible. Using an offense galvanized by quarterback Major Harris, they ranked second in the country in scoring, averaging 42.9 points to opponents' 15.7. Harris, a brilliant improviser and double threat who made hearts leap into throats, passed for 1,749 yards and ran for 599. Tailbacks Anthony Brown and Udra Johnson gained 913 and 704 yards, respectively, alternating.

West Virginia trailed for just 29 minutes all season, and never in the second half. Holtz calls it perhaps the most dangerous team around, regardless of schedule.

"They annihilated everybody," he said. "...You can't do anything but marvel at it, and respect it, and fear it."

Defensively, the Mountaineers are more of a mystery, adept enough to dominate their schedule but unexamined against a top-caliber team. Even against the weaklings, they yielded an average of 28.5 yards per game, split equally between the run and the pass. The leads provided by their offense allowed them to be aggressive, and they recorded 44 sacks for 280 yards in losses. The field position defense provided, in turn, gave the offense many of its opportunities.

"Our offense scored all those points, but people said we didn't play anybody and our defense wasn't that good," linebacker Eric Lester said. "But my philosophy is, I like to be the underdog team. We're kind of a secret. People know of us, they just don't know how good we are all together."

West Virginia's greatest asset may not be a particular offensive or defensive facet, but rather a wealth of experience.

A total of 15 seniors returned for a fifth season, disappointed by last year's 6-6 record.

However, the Mountaineers never could be sure of anything when it came to the polls. Their most convincing victory of the season was their last, a 31-0 defeat of the Orangemen, who, at No. 16, were only the second top-20 team West Virginia played all season. Not counting their games against the Mountaineers, West Virginia's 11 opponents compiled a 48-59-1 combined record. By comparison, Miami played only four teams with losing records. Also, the Hurricanes' five most difficult opponents — Arkansas, Louisiana State, Notre Dame, Florida State and Michigan — collectively have a 47-7-1 record.

So, how much should strength of schedule count with voters? Some say it would be difficult to deprive the Mountaineers just on that basis. Since Brigham Young of the scarcely prepotent Western Athletic Conference won the 1984 national title simply by going 12-0 and winning the Holiday Bowl to end as the lone undefeated candidate. It also would be hard to deny the Mountaineers because since in 1983 a somewhat obscure Miami team under Howard Schnellenberger leaped from No. 5 to the title by upsetting No. 1 Nebraska in the Orange Bowl.

"The fact remains, we beat every team we played," Nehlen said. "I just don't see how you could deny us. It would be an awful miscarriage of justice."

The Mountaineers can only hope their idea of justice prevails. It would help if they defeated Notre Dame as convincingly as they did everyone else. As Lester said, "We've got our chance. We've got our shot right now. We've just got to go out and do it."

Next: Miami.



TERRITORIAL IMPERATIVE — James Worthy of the NBA Los Angeles Lakers, right, stakes his claim to a rebound Monday against Mark West of the Phoenix Suns. Phoenix won, 111-96.

Vanquished Rams Hail Vikes' Defense

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minnesota Vikings built a reputation for having the NFL's best defense this season, thanks mainly to an imposing front four. On Monday, in a National Football League divisional wild-card game, their secondary showed its worth.

Joey Browner, a Pro Bowl strong safety, intercepted two passes to position two touchdown runs, and Minnesota's defensive backfield smothered the Rams' air attack in the Vikings' 28-17 triumph over Los Angeles.

"The Vikings really do have a great defense," John Robinson, the Rams coach said. "You know, they talk about their front four being so excellent, but their secondary coverage was superb."

"That Browner, I think he's the best player in all of football. On his first interception on our first drive, it was a touchdown..." Browner came out of nowhere and made the play.

The Vikings' secondary's next target is the passing game of San Francisco quarterback Joe Montana. Minnesota advanced to an NFC semifinal game Sunday against the 49ers. In last year's semifinal round, Minnesota knocked an ineffective Montana out of the game and defeated the 49ers, 36-24.

Browner's interceptions came on the Rams' opening two drives and set up touchdown runs 21 seconds apart by Alfred Anderson and Allen Rice that gave Minnesota a 14-0 advantage.

"We did our job," said Browner, who also had the Vikings' only sack of Rams quarterback Jim Everett. "Our job is to create some opportunities for the offense. We did that early."

Everett said simply: "Joey Browner is the best."

Browner, 28, in his sixth year in the NFL, is feared around the league for his ferocious hitting. He also has seven interceptions this season.

Robinson has only himself to blame for Browner's defensive demonstration. After all, he converted Browner to a defensive back when Browner played under Robinson at Southern Cal. Browner was a wide receiver and defensive end when Robinson recruited him out of Ohio. He changed Browner to a defensive back for the Trojans in the late 1970s.

Everett completed 19 of 45 passes for 247 yards with two touchdowns and three interceptions. It was the first time since the sixth week of the 1987 season that Everett failed to connect on better than 50 percent of his passes.

"The big deal obviously was Browner," Minnesota Coach Jerry



Joey Browner of the Vikings.

Burns said after the game. "Any time you make big plays like that early in the game, it's tough to equate the importance."

Henry Ellard of the Rams, who caught a club-record 86 passes this season, went without a reception until 5:58 remained as Viking cornerback Carl Lee and Reggie Rutledge excelled at man-to-man coverage.

"They have good wide receivers and we have good defensive backs," Burns said.

Anderson also had a 1-yard touchdown burst in the third quarter and Wade Wilson, the Vikings' quarterback, hit Carl Hilton with a 5-yard scoring toss in the fourth quarter for the Vikings. The Rams scored on a 3-yard pass from Everett to Damone Johnson, a 43-yard field goal by Mike Lansford and an 11-yard pass to Pete Holoban.

The Vikings' defense held the Rams scoreless on three first-half threats. Browner's first interception, his sixth of the season, came on Minnesota's 1-yard line on the game's initial drive.

The Rams then stalled on the Vikings' 24 and Lansford missed a 41-yard field-goal try. Minnesota then held the Rams on downs by stopping their running game twice when they needed just a yard for a first down at the Vikings' 32.

Anderson scored on a 7-yard run around right end at 8:13 of the first period, capping a nine-play, 73-yard drive that followed Browner's first interception.

Twenty-one seconds later, Rice ripped 17 yards up the middle on the first play following Browner's second interception.

Everett connected with Holoban on an 11-yard scoring strike with 1:17 left to bring the Rams to 28-17. The Vikings recovered the ensuing kickoff. (UPI, AP)

For Soccer Toughs, Attempts at Reform

England's Millwall Has a Softer Hue As the Club Turns to Neighborliness

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A picture may tell more than a thousand words. It might also pose questions and challenge notions about our society.

This photograph could signify hope to millions horrified by hooliganism.

Its purpose is to change our perception of the Millwall Football Club, one of soccer's first, and most evil, hooligan breeding grounds. Millwall's team plays in London's docklands area, but its spectators have been infamous for the violence England exported to the soccer world.

What are we to think of the burly close-cropped Millwall fan helping an infirm old lady?

The Millwall club itself publishes a book containing this picture under the statement: "The club that gave itself back to the people."

Does that imply the unmasking of the hooligan as a do-gooder? Some commentators see it as a concocted image. I do not. Chris Schwarz is a photographer of conscience, as his work among Afghans, Saskatchewan Indians, and for the World Health Organization shows.

Besides, look hard at the picture. It would border on hooligan insensitivity to doubt the mutual concern and trust in those two faces.

I also disagree with critics who damn the entire book, "Millwall in the Community," as a whitewash of atrocities by so-called supporters.

Undoubtedly there is a propaganda element. The 55 photos by Schwarz and narrative from Chris Lightbrown present a wholesome friendliness, indeed a community within and around the soccer club.

Lightbrown is as honest as Schwarz. He documents a unique attempt by a maligned club to become a focal point for its community. It should be compulsory reading in Britain and — since the beasts of soccer fanaticism stop at no barrier — from Rome to Rotterdam, Madrid to Munich, even Moscow to Beijing.

Whether others have the will, the guts, or the necessity to tackle roots of violence as Millwall does is another matter.

In the 1970s, when the Manchester United club glamorized hooliganism, its late chairman, Louis Edwards, was urged to open the club's dormant facilities for community use. He scoffed: "Over my dead body."

He died, the hooligan curse did not.

Millwall also came close to extinction, partly through bankrupting mismanagement, partly through sporadic spectator violence that in other societies would have closed the club.

The name Millwall tried to disown hooliganism, the more the loons infested this club in its harsh inner-city enclave.

It identifies itself with crippled industry and fabled isolation that even today T-shirts can be bought outside its antiquated stadium proclaiming: "No one likes us, we don't care."

"Millwall in the Community" suggests that the club, by showing it cares, has sapped strength from that provocative discontent.

In July 1986, at the brink of oblivion, came a new club chairman, city financier Reg Burr. "I was an outsider," he told Lightbrown. "I was made welcome at The Den. There is a warmth and a directness that reminds me of London before the war. Those qualities used to be in football."

Burr grasped his chance to turn this bondspire into strength. He knew revival lay with reversing the playing decline, but he recognized the crucial role of Gary Stempel, Millwall's community development officer.

Stempel believes that "instead of just kicking the ball around, players could change the quality of people's lives in a way few things could. They generate so much awe, so much enthusiasm. Their effect on kids, on older people, is incredible."

The club now has:

- A match-day canteen where supporters' youngsters are looked after by Millwall Minders.
- Over-fifties and handicapped persons' bowling, cards, bingo and meals in the executive lounge.
- Pride in the Lionesses, the previously ignored Millwall girls soccer team.

• A police liaison consultant, John Stalker, who as former Manchester deputy chief constable investigated allegations of a shoot-to-kill policy in Northern Ireland.

• Fostering local goodwill by hiring local players — 22 of the 24 pros — and "volunteering" those players to lead training activities in the local schools.

• Meeting sports editors to ask for a new, far beginning shaking the image of the Millwall supporter as "a cross between Rambo and Godzilla."

Stempel is working on a scheme to give convicted hooligans a second chance, requiring them to complete "community service" orders by doing mental tasks around the stadium.

The flaw in the book is that we do not learn what, if anything, has broken the vile gangs or deterred right-wing groups for a few years ago hoarsely recruited Millwall looters to their ranks.

But there are warnings, notably



An image of the community-minded English soccer fan.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

NBA Leaders

Selected College Scores

College Rankings

The Associated Press rankings (first-place votes; records through Dec. 25; total points based on 10 points for first place, 9 for second, etc., and last week's rankings):

Record Pts Pts

1 Duke (26) (7-0) 472 1

2 Michigan (21) (11-0) 424 2

3 Syracuse (23) (11-0) 386 3

4 Illinois (11) (8-0) 349 4

5 North Carolina (10-1) 318 5

6 Georgetown (7-0) 288 6

7 Oklahoma (8-1) 265 7

8 Arizona (6-1) 260 8

9 Iowa (10-1) 213 9

10 Nevada-Las Vegas (5-2) 146 10

11 Missouri (10-3) 128 11

12 Florida State (7-6) 109 12

13 San Jose State (10-0) 94 13

14 Louisville (6-2) 78 14

15 Ohio State (7-2) 58 15

16 Georgia Tech (5-1) 36 16

17 North Carolina State (6-1) 29 17

18 South Carolina (6-8) 26 18

19 Tennessee (6-1) 16 19

20 Tennessee (6-1) 16 20

21 Duke (26) (7-0) 472 1

22 Michigan (21) (11-0) 424 2

23 Syracuse (23) (11-0) 386 3

24 Illinois (11) (8-0) 349 4

25 North Carolina (10-1) 318 5

26 Georgetown (7-0) 288 6

27 Oklahoma (8-1) 265 7

28 Arizona (6-1) 260 8

29 Iowa (10-1) 213 9

30 Nevada-Las Vegas (5-2) 146 10

31 Missouri (10-3) 128 11

32 Florida State (7-6) 109 12

33 San Jose State (10-0) 94 13

34 Louisville (6-2) 78 14

35 Ohio State (7-2) 58 15

36 Georgia Tech (5-1) 36 16

37 North Carolina State (6-1) 29 17

38 South Carolina (6-8) 26 18

39 Tennessee (6-1) 16 19

40 Tennessee (6-1) 16 20

41 Duke (26) (7-0) 472 1

42 Michigan (21) (11-0) 424 2

43 Syracuse (23) (11-0) 386 3

44 Illinois (11) (8-0) 349 4

45 North Carolina (10-1) 318 5

46 Georgetown (7-0) 288 6

47 Oklahoma (8-1) 265 7

48 Arizona (6-1) 260 8

49 Iowa (10-1) 213 9

50 Nevada-Las Vegas (5-2) 146 10

51 Missouri (10-3) 128 11

52 Florida State (7-6) 109 12

53 San Jose State (10-0) 94 13

54 Louisville (6-2) 78 14

55 Ohio State (7-2) 58 15

TEAM OFFENSE

TEAM DEFENSE

Field Goal Percentage

Rebounding

Assists

Steals

Blocks

Turnovers

Fouls

Points

Minutes

Games Played

Points Per Game

Rebounds Per Game

Assists Per Game

Steals Per Game

Blocks Per Game

Turnovers Per Game

Fouls Per Game

Points Per Game

Rebounds Per Game

Assists Per Game

Steals Per Game

Blocks Per Game

Turnovers Per Game

Fouls Per Game

Points Per Game

Rebounds Per Game

Assists Per Game

Steals Per Game

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Turnovers Per Game

Fouls Per Game

Points Per Game

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Assists Per Game

Steals Per Game

Blocks Per Game

Turnovers Per Game

Fouls Per Game

